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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY  
Public Law 90-544  
S. 1321

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## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 1321

Mar.	20, 1967	Sen. Jackson introduced and discussed S. 1321 which was referred to Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill and remarks of author.
Apr.	20, 1967	Rep. Meeds introduced H. R. 8970 which was referred to House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Oct.	24, 1967	Senate committee voted to report S. 1321.
Oct.	25, 1967	Senate committee voted to report S. 1321 with amendment.
Oct.	31, 1967	Senate committee reported S. 1321 with amendments. Senate Report 700. Print of bill and report.
Nov.	2, 1967	Senate passed S. 1321 as reported.
Nov.	6, 1967	S. 1321 was referred to House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill as referred.
Sept.	4, 1968	House committee voted to report H. R. 8970.
Sept.	9, 1968	House committee reported H. R. 8970 with amendment. House Report 1870. Print of bill and report.
Sept.	16, 1968	House passed H. R. 8970 under suspension of rules then pass S. 1321 with an amendment (insert the language of H. R. 8970). H. R. 8970 was tabled due to passage of S. 1321.
Sept.	19, 1968	Senate concurred in House amendment.
Oct.	2, 1968	Approved: Public Law 90-544.

Hearings: House Interior and Insular Affairs Com.  
on H. R. 8970, parts 1, 2, and 3.



DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 90-544

NORTH CASCADES PARK. Creates a 1,194 acre region in Washington composed of North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, and Pasayten Wilderness, and adds 10,000 acres to the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Directs the Interior and Agriculture Secretaries to agree within two years after enactment on public uses, including ski lifts, in the national park, the recreation areas or any adjacent national forest lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. Authorizes an appropriation of \$3.5 million for land acquisition.







90TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 1321

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20, 1967

Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. MAGNUSON) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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## A BILL

To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

4 SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and  
5 inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic  
6 mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and  
7 other unique natural features in the North Cascade Moun-  
8 tains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established,



1 subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National  
2 Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park").  
3 The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests  
4 therein within the area designated "national park" on the  
5 map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades,  
6 Washington," numbered NP-CAS-7000, and dated Febru-  
7 ary 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public  
8 inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Serv-  
9 ice, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief,  
10 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

11 TITLE II—ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION  
12 AREA

13 SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor  
14 recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit  
15 River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with  
16 the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic,  
17 scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public  
18 enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby estab-  
19 lished, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake Na-  
20 tional Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act  
21 as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall con-  
22 sist of the lands and waters within the area designated



1 “national recreation area” on the map referred to in section  
2 101 of this Act.

### 3 TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

4 SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and rec-  
5 reation area, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter re-  
6 ferred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) may acquire lands,  
7 waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with  
8 donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands owned  
9 by the State of Washington or any political subdivision  
10 thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal prop-  
11 erty within the boundaries of the park and recreation area  
12 is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of  
13 the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park  
14 and recreation area. The national forest land within such  
15 boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests  
16 within which it was heretofore located.

17 SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire prop-  
18 erty by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any  
19 non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park  
20 and recreation area and in exchange therefor he may convey  
21 to the grantor of such property any federally owned prop-  
22 erty under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which

1 he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The  
2 values of the properties so exchanged either shall be ap-  
3 proximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal  
4 the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the  
5 grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

6       SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Sec-  
7 retary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural  
8 or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial pur-  
9 poses which he finds are compatible with the use and devel-  
10 opment of the park or the recreation area, may, as a con-  
11 dition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and  
12 occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which  
13 it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of  
14 the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later,  
15 or for a fixed term of not to exceed twenty-five years, which-  
16 ever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may dur-  
17 ing its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so  
18 retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time  
19 after the date upon which any use of the property occurs  
20 which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the  
21 date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates  
22 a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall  
23 pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the

1 portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of  
2 termination.

### 3 TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in ac-  
5 cordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535;  
6 16 U.S.C. 1-4) , as amended and supplemented.

7 SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recrea-  
8 tion area in a manner which in his judgment will best pro-  
9 vide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) con-  
10 servation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values con-  
11 tributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management,  
12 utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and  
13 the continuation of such existing uses and developments as  
14 will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly  
15 impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic,  
16 scientific, historic or other values contributing to public en-  
17 joyment. In administering the recreation area, the Secre-  
18 tary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the  
19 administration of the National Park System, and such statu-  
20 tory authorities otherwise available to him for the conserva-  
21 tion and management of natural resources as he deems ap-  
22 propriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for re-  
23 source development compatible therewith.



1       (b) The lands within the recreation area, subject to  
2 valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location,  
3 entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The  
4 Secretary, under such regulations as he deems appropriate,  
5 may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from  
6 lands or interest in lands within the recreation area in the  
7 manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4,  
8 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he  
9 may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or  
10 interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance  
11 with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as  
12 amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands  
13 Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et  
14 seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have signif-  
15 icant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation  
16 area.

17       (c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued  
18 on lands or interests in lands within the recreation area under  
19 the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended,  
20 or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7,  
21 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act;  
22 and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals  
23 within the recreation area shall be disposed of in the same  
24 manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

25       (d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on

1 lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundary  
2 of the recreation area in accordance with applicable laws of  
3 the United States and of the State of Washington, except  
4 that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish  
5 periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for  
6 reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife  
7 management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emer-  
8 gencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this  
9 section shall be put into effect only after consultation with  
10 the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

## 11 TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective coun-  
13 ties of receipts from the national forests from which the  
14 national park and recreation area are created, as paid under  
15 the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260),  
16 as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the  
17 elimination of lands from such national forests by the enact-  
18 ment of this Act.

19 SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park  
20 or recreation area are legally occupied or utilized on the  
21 effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a  
22 contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by  
23 any department, establishment, or agency of the United  
24 States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such  
25 privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the

1 terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term  
2 of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer  
3 period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

4 SEC. 503. Within two years from the date of enactment  
5 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary  
6 of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within  
7 the park or recreation area or within national forests adjacent  
8 to the park and recreation area needed for administrative  
9 purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of  
10 the Interior, respectively. The areas so designated shall be  
11 administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the  
12 two Secretaries.

13 SEC. 504. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to  
14 supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the  
15 Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act  
16 (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), in  
17 the recreation area.

18 SEC. 505. There are authorized to be appropriated such  
19 sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of titles  
20 I through V of this Act.

## 21 TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

22 SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the  
23 Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid  
24 existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part



1 of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker  
2 National Forest, comprising an area of about five hundred  
3 thousand acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted  
4 in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map  
5 referred to in section 101 of this Act.

6 (b) The previous classification of the North Cascades  
7 Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

8 SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilder-  
9 ness, an area classified as such more than thirty days before  
10 the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within  
11 and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount  
12 Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are  
13 hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River  
14 corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western  
15 side thereof, comprising areas totaling about ten thousand  
16 acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to  
17 Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section  
18 101 of this Act.

19 SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act  
20 takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map  
21 and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the  
22 Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Inte-  
23 rior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States  
24 Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions

1 shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act:  
2 *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical or typograph-  
3 ical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

4 (b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps  
5 as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten  
6 Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness  
7 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in  
8 accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and  
9 thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness  
10 Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness  
11 areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the  
12 effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a  
13 reference to the effective date of this Act.

14 SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment  
15 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the  
16 area within the North Cascades National Park, including  
17 the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and  
18 shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections  
19 3 (c) and 3 (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16  
20 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d) ), his recommendation as to the  
21 suitability of nonsuitability of any area within the park for  
22 preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such  
23 area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance  
24 with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.





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## A BILL

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To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. JACKSON and Mr. MAGNUSON

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MARCH 20, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior  
and Insular Affairs



system by requiring that the employee pass a suitable civil service examination.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1320) to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for acquisition of career status by certain Government employees serving under temporary appointment, introduced by Mr. MONRONEY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

# ESTABLISHMENT OF NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK, THE ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, THE PASAYTEN WILDERNESS, AND ADDITIONS TO THE GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, Senator MAGNUSON and I are today introducing a bill presented to the Congress by the Secretary of the Interior to establish the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, the Pasayten Wilderness, and additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness in my State of Washington.

The President of the United States, in his January message on protecting our natural heritage, recommended that a national park be established in the North Cascades. I was very pleased by the President's recommendation. The North Cascades country of my State is a unique area of incomparable beauty. A significant portion of this area should be accorded the status and recognition of a national park.

The bill presented today proposes a pattern of administration in keeping with the character of the landscape and the need for balancing varied uses and differing recreational needs. The merits of the specific boundaries and designations set forth in the plan will now be explored by the Congress.

I will announce shortly a schedule of public hearings before the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The hearings will commence in the committee's hearing room. In accordance with the tradition of our committee, field hearings will also be held in Washington State. I anticipate that our hearings will begin in May, with the field hearings in late May or early June.

The North Cascades have been the subject of considerable study and attention. A special study team appointed by the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior submitted their report and recommendations in December 1965, following a 2½-year study of the area. In February 1966, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs conducted 2 days of hearings in Seattle at which public witnesses presented testimony on the study team report and recommendations.

The Governor of the State of Washington appointed a special committee which prepared and submitted recommendations. Many citizens have written to me expressing their views on the subject. All of this information, recommendations, and comments have been made available to the officials and staff of the administration who have participated in drafting the proposal now before us.

My congratulations go to the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of the Budget on the excellent work they have done. Secretary Stewart Udall, Secretary Orville Freeman, and Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget Sam Hughes have each devoted much personal time and effort in shaping this proposal. Ed Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service; George Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service; and Ed Crafts, Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, have worked hard in formulating this plan while at the same time they were able advocates of differing points of view. These men are public servants in the best tradition.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD, along with the letter of transmittal from the Secretary of the Interior and an analysis of the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill, letter of transmittal, and analysis of the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1321) to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness, and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. MAGNUSON), by request, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## S. 1321

A bill to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features in the North Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park"). The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests therein within the area designated "national park" on the map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades, Washington," numbered NP-CAS-7000, and dated February 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

### TITLE II—ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake National Recreation Area (here-

inafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "national recreation area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

### TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and recreation area, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation area is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park and recreation area. The national forest land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests within which it was heretofore located.

SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation area and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Secretary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial purposes which he finds are compatible with the use and development of the park or the recreation area, may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later, or for a fixed term of not to exceed 25 years, whichever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may during its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time after the date upon which any use of the property occurs which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

### TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recreation area in a manner which in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of such existing uses and developments as will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic or other values contributing to public enjoyment. In administering the recreation area, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of the National Park System, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate for rec-



recreation and preservation purposes and for resource development compatible therewith.

(b) The lands within the recreation area, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary, under such regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interest in lands within the recreation area in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 *et seq.*), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation area.

(c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued on lands or interests in lands within the recreation area under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals within the recreation area shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

(d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under the jurisdiction within the boundary of the recreation area in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and of the State of Washington, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

#### TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective counties of receipts from the national forests from which the national park and recreation area are created, as paid under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the elimination of lands from such national forests by the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park or recreation area are legally occupied or utilized on the effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

SEC. 503. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within the park or recreation area or within national forests adjacent to the park and recreation area needed for administrative purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively. The area so designated shall be administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the two Secretaries.

SEC. 504. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act

(41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a *et seq.*), in the recreation area.

SEC. 505. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of Titles I through V of this Act.

#### TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, comprising an area of about 500,000 acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

(b) The previous classification of the North Cascades Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, an area classified as such more than 30 days before the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western side thereof, comprising areas totaling about 10,000 acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical or typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the area within the North Cascades National Park, including the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendation as to the suitability or unsuitability of any area within the park for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

The letter and analysis presented by Mr. JACKSON are as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D.C., March 17, 1967.  
HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,  
President of the Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The President, in his January 30, 1967, message on Protecting Our Natural Heritage, recommended that the 90th Congress establish a national park in the North Cascades area in the State of Wash-

ington, provided the wilderness and recreation areas are protected.

The enclosed draft of a proposed bill will carry out the President's recommendation. We strongly recommend that it be enacted.

The bill is based upon a joint study conducted over a period of 2½ years by this Department and the Department of Agriculture of about 6 million acres of Federal lands in the North Cascade Mountains in Washington. The bill (1) establishes a North Cascades National Park; (2) establishes a Ross Lake National Recreation Area; (3) designates a national forest area as the Pasayten Wilderness; (4) designates certain national forest areas for addition to the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness; and (5) provides for the review of the area within the North Cascades National Park with respect to the suitability of any such lands for future designation by Congress as wilderness areas. A detailed analysis of the provisions of the bill is set forth in an enclosure to this letter.

This proposed legislation has been prepared in collaboration with the Secretary of Agriculture and has his approval.

The man-years and cost-data statements for the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area (based on current assumptions and estimates) required by the Act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 652; 5 U.S.C. 642a), when annual expenditures exceed \$1 million are enclosed.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that this proposed legislation is in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,  
Secretary of the Interior.

#### ANALYSIS OF BILL

Section 101 establishes a North Cascades National Park consisting of about 570,000 acres as depicted on a map on file in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior. And in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. The park will extend from a few miles below the head of Lake Chelan northwestward including the Stehekin Valley, the Eldorado Peaks area, the Thunder Creek drainage, the Picket Range, and Mount Shuksan. At no other place in the United States, do such unique and unparalleled mountain masses occur as close to metropolitan areas. The physical qualifications of the area are such that it will become one of the outstanding units of the National Park System and will deservedly attract nationwide attention. Over 99 percent of the lands within the proposed boundaries of the North Cascades National Park are already in Federal ownership.

Section 201 establishes a Ross Lake National Recreation Area of about 100,000 acres which includes portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes and surrounding lands as depicted on the map referred to in section 101 of the bill. This is an area of outstanding scenic, scientific, historic and other values, and one which will offer a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities. The recreation benefits associated with the magnificent mountains, forests, and waters within the area include camping, picnicking, boating, hunting, fishing, and many other activities. Over 98 percent of the lands within the proposed national recreation area are already in Federal ownership.

Section 301 sets forth the methods by which the Secretary of the Interior may acquire property within the boundaries of the national park and recreation area. Lands owned by the State or any of its political subdivisions may be acquired only by donation. This section also transfers the National Forest lands within the boundaries of the park and recreation area to the Secretary of



the Interior for administration as part of such areas.

Section 302 contains the property exchange provisions that have been used in all recent national park and recreation area bills.

Section 303 makes clear that if the Secretary acquires any property used on the date of this Act for agricultural, single-family residential, or commercial purposes compatible with park and recreation use and development, the owner may retain a right of use and occupancy for a lifetime or for a fixed term of not more than 25 years.

Section 401 provides for the administration of the North Cascades National Park under the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), which governs the administration of all national parks.

Section 402 provides that the Ross Lake National Recreation Area will be administered so as to provide for public outdoor recreation benefits, conservation of the scenic and other values of the area, and for the management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources. In addition, the section permits the leasing of minerals under the Public Land and Acquired Land Mineral Leasing Acts, and the leasing of minerals that would otherwise be subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws if the Secretary finds such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the national recreation area. It also provides that hunting and fishing will be permitted within the national recreation area under applicable State and Federal laws.

Section 501 provides that the establishment of the national park and recreation area will not affect the present sharing of national forest receipts with the State for use by the affected counties—Skagit, Whatcom, Chelan, Snohomish, and Kittitas—for road and school purposes. Gross revenues to the Mount Baker and Wenatchee National Forests will not be appreciably affected by the

creation of the national park and recreation area because the areas involved currently return no appreciable income from timber sales or other sources. However, unless the status quo is maintained with respect to distribution of revenues between the above counties, establishment of the park and recreation area would change the proportionate amounts of national forest receipts allocated to each of those counties.

Section 502 requires the Secretary of the Interior to permit one who uses or occupies any Federal lands included in the park or recreation area under a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any Federal department, agency, or establishment to continue such use or occupancy for the remainder of the term of the instrument or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate, but subject to the terms and conditions of the instrument. This section makes clear that the rights of the State of Washington in the property within the national recreation area used for the North Cross State Highway would not be adversely affected in any way.

Section 503 requires the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, within 2 years after the date of this Act, to agree on the designation of the areas within the national park and recreation area and adjacent national forest lands that are needed by the other Secretary for administrative purposes. This section will permit the two Secretaries to agree on areas within the park, recreation area, or forest to be used for the development of public access and other facilities in the administration of such areas.

Section 504 makes clear that nothing in this bill will affect the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act, as amended, within the national recreation area.

Section 505 authorizes the appropriation of funds for the North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

We estimate the cost of acquiring the private lands that are needed for the park and recreation area at approximately \$3 million. Total annual operating expenses for the two areas will be approximately \$560,000 after the fifth year.

Section 601 designates a new national forest wilderness area, the Pasayten Wilderness, as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Pasayten Wilderness consists of about 500,000 acres of land which lies east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted on the map referred to in section 101 of the bill. The western boundary of the Pasayten Wilderness will be coincident with that portion of the eastern boundary of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

Section 602 extends the existing Glacier Peak National Forest Wilderness Area in two places on its western boundary—one extension is in the Sulattle River corridor and the other is in the White Chuck River corridor. The two extensions will add about 10,000 acres to the existing wilderness area.

Section 603 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to file with the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs appropriate maps and legal descriptions of the Pasayten Wilderness and Glacier Peak Wilderness as soon as practicable after the date of this Act. These two wilderness areas are to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing the national forest areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas.

Section 604 requires the Secretary of the Interior, within two years after the date of this Act, to review the area within the North Cascades National Park and report to the President on its suitability for preservation as wilderness. Such review will be in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing the review of national park lands for possible wilderness designation.

#### Department of the Interior

SUBJECT MATTER: TO ESTABLISH NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK AND SKAGIT NATIONAL RECREATION AREA—ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL MAN-YEARS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE 1ST 5 YEARS OF PROPOSED NEW OR EXPANDED PROGRAMS

Estimated additional man-years civilian employment	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4	Estimated additional man-years civilian employment	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
<b>Executive direction:</b>						<b>Substantive—Continued</b>					
Superintendent.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Trail foreman (seasonal).....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Management assistant.....				1.0	1.0	Campground caretaker (seasonal).....	.6	.6	1.0	1.0	1.6
Administrative officer.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Truck driver (seasonal).....	.6	.6	1.0	1.0	1.6
Secretary.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Maintenance man.....	.6	.6	.6	1.0	1.6
<b>Total executive direction.....</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	Laborer.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
<b>Substantive:</b>						Janitor.....		.6	.6	1.0	1.0
Chief of interpretation and resource management.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	<b>Total substantive.....</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>51.0</b>
Staff naturalist.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	<b>Total estimated additional man-years of civilian employment.....</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>55.0</b>
Supervisory park ranger.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	<b>Estimated additional expenditures:</b>					
Supervisory park ranger (subdistrict).....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	Personal services.....	\$198,500	\$245,900	\$277,300	\$318,400	\$366,200
Park ranger.....	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	All other.....	562,000	4,284,000	7,945,800	8,412,800	8,993,600
Park ranger (seasonal).....	1.0	1.0	2.6	3.0	4.6	<b>Total estimated additional expenditures.....</b>	<b>760,500</b>	<b>4,529,900</b>	<b>8,223,100</b>	<b>8,731,200</b>	<b>9,359,800</b>
Park naturalist (seasonal).....		1.0	1.0	3.0	5.0	<b>Obligations:</b>					
Procurement officer.....			1.0	1.0	1.0	Land and property acquisition.....	3,400,000				
Personnel clerk.....					1.0	Operations (management, protection, maintenance).....	295,500	404,900	446,100	498,200	559,800
Clerk typist.....	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	<b>Total estimated additional obligations.....</b>	<b>3,695,500</b>	<b>404,900</b>	<b>446,100</b>	<b>498,200</b>	<b>559,800</b>
Clerk typist (seasonal).....		.6	.6	.6	.6						
Fire control aid (seasonal).....	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0						
Chief of maintenance.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						
Foreman III R. & T.....			1.0	1.0	1.0						
Operator general.....		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						
Warehouseman.....				1.0	1.0						
Truck driver.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						
Maintenance man.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0						
Laborer.....	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0						
Signmaker.....		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0						



## FAIR FARM BUDGET

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I introduce for myself and the following Senators, the Fair Farm Budget Act of 1967. The Senators sponsoring this legislation this year are Messrs. BAYH, BENNETT, BURDICK, CHURCH, COOPER, CURTIS, EASTLAND, ERVIN, FONG, HARRIS, HARTKE, HICKENLOOPER, INOUE, LONG of Missouri, MCCARTHY, MCGEE, MCGOVERN, METCALF, MONTOYA, MORSE, MOSS, MUNDT, NELSON, HATFIELD, PEARSON, PROXMIRE, RANDOLPH, TALMADGE, YOUNG of North Dakota, MILLER, WILLIAMS of New Jersey, and FULBRIGHT.

This legislation is designed and intended to make quite clear to the public that the budget of the Department of Agriculture is not a \$7 billion subsidy to the American farmer. It should make clear that, in reality, the consumers, businessmen, and the general public receive substantial benefits from the USDA budget. The fact is that every year over two-thirds of the USDA budget goes for programs benefiting the general public, rather than the farmer alone. The following table, prepared by the Office of Budget and Finance in the De-

partment of Agriculture, shows that in 1966, 73 percent of the budget expenditures were for the benefit of the general public. The estimated 1967 and 1968 expenditures are in the same proportion—66 to 67 percent go for programs providing benefits to consumers, businessmen, and the general public.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that that tabulation be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## U.S. Department of Agriculture

## BUDGET EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEARS 1966, AND ESTIMATED 1967 AND 1968

(In millions of dollars)

	1966	1967 estimated	1968 estimated		1966	1967 estimated	1968 estimated
PROGRAMS WHICH CLEARLY PROVIDE BENEFITS TO CONSUMERS, BUSINESSMEN AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC				PROGRAMS WHICH CLEARLY PROVIDE BENEFITS TO CONSUMERS, BUSINESSMEN AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC—continued			
Programs having foreign relations and defense aspects:				Long-range programs for the improvement of agricultural and natural resources—Con.			
Sales of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies (title I, Public Law 480).....	1,138	984	906	Cooperative agricultural extension work.....	90	93	97
Sales of agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms (title I, Public Law 480).....	233	315	399	Inspection of commodities and other marketing services.....	79	91	84
Commodities and other costs in connection with donations abroad (title II, Public Law 480).....	413	418	494	Other.....	93	101	108
Transfer of bartered materials to supplemental stockpile.....	26	33	27	Subtotal.....	1,383	1,575	1,685
Donations of dairy products to armed services and others.....	9			Total.....	4,344	3,798	4,031
Subtotal.....	1,819	1,742	1,826	OTHER PROGRAMS WHICH ARE PREDOMINANTLY FOR STABILIZATION OF FARM INCOME, BUT WHICH ALSO BENEFIT OTHERS			
Food distribution programs (domestic):				CCC price-support and related programs:			
Commodities distributed to the needy and others.....	233	328	365	CCC loan, purchase, export, and related programs.....	-1,157	-1,660	-705
Food stamp program.....	69	138	193	Storage, handling, and transportation expenses.....	398	213	114
School lunch program.....	197	213	243	Interest expense—net.....	278	336	309
Special milk program.....	97	104	104	Acreage diversion payments:			
Subtotal.....	596	783	905	Feed grains.....	842	564	245
REA and FHA repayable loans:				Wheat.....	38	27	
REA loans.....	361	440	503	Cotton.....	116	283	303
Proposed legislation for credit of receipts to programs and for supplemental financing.....		-193	-201	Price-support payments:			
FHA loans.....	125	-66	-6	Feed grains.....	431	915	310
Sale of participation certificates in FHA direct loans.....		-548	-657	Cotton.....	57	404	613
Salaries and expenses for above programs.....	60	65	71	Wheat certificate program.....	-160	274	312
Subtotal.....	546	-362	-285	Cotton equalization payments.....	332	25	
Long-range programs for the improvement of agricultural and natural resources:				National Wool Act program.....	36	37	42
Forestry.....	351	401	383	Subtotal.....	1,211	1,508	1,543
Agricultural and forestry research.....	221	253	274	Cropland adjustment program—adjustment payments.....		49	82
Plant and animal disease and pest control.....	73	80	85	Conservation reserve program.....	151	141	125
Soil and water resource protection and development:				Sugar Act program.....	88	88	90
Agricultural conservation program.....	252	279	275	Salaries and expenses for above programs.....	155	167	176
All other.....	224	277	279	Total.....	1,605	1,953	2,016
				Grand total.....	5,949	5,751	6,047

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the Senate Agriculture Committee held hearings on this legislation last year, and received testimony from nearly every farm organization in the United States in support of this legislation. Subsequently, the American Farm Bureau Federation endorsed the purpose of this proposal at their annual convention.

The organizations supporting this measure are the National Farmers Union, the National Grange, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, National Milk Producers Federation, National Federation of Grain Cooperatives, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Creameries Association, and the National Farmers Organization.

The American farmer is rightly tired of being accused of annual Treasury raids, of being told that he somehow each year puts in his pocket enough of the

agriculture budget to enable him to live well, and tired of being told that he never had it so good.

This legislation is designed to correct the myth that the entire USDA budget goes each year into the farmer's pocket. I hope it will have that purpose.

However, while this legislation does isolate the amount of money spent on farm income support programs, it does not make it clear that the one-third of the budget spent on farm income programs also provides a clear benefit to the general public by helping to maintain a healthy and sound agricultural economy. It does not make clear that the money we invest in our farm programs is one of the best investments we can make today, because the American farmer contributes tremendous efficiency and productivity to our economy—so much so that if the price of food had increased

as much as the price of all other products since 1952, the housewives of America would have had to spend over \$7 billion more for food last year than they actually did.

Mr. President, I ask that this legislation be received and appropriately referred.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1322) to require the Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to make a separate accounting of funds requested for the Department of Agriculture for programs and activities that primarily stabilize farm income and those that primarily benefit consumers, businessmen, and the general public, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MONDALE (for himself and other Senators),







90TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 8970

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 20, 1967

Mr. MEEDS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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## A BILL

To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### 3      TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

4      SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and  
5      inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic  
6      mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and  
7      other unique natural features in the North Cascade Moun-  
8      tains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established,

1 subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National  
2 Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park").  
3 The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests  
4 therein within the area designated "national park" on the  
5 map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades,  
6 Washington," numbered NP-CAS-7000, and dated Febru-  
7 ary 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public  
8 inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Serv-  
9 ice, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief,  
10 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

## 11 TITLE II—ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION 12 AREA

13 SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor  
14 recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit  
15 River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with  
16 the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic,  
17 scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public  
18 enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby estab-  
19 lished, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake Na-  
20 tional Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act  
21 as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall con-  
22 sist of the lands and waters within the area designated

1 “national recreation area” on the map referred to in section  
2 101 of this Act.

### 3 TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

4 SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and rec-  
5 reation area, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter re-  
6 ferred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) may acquire lands,  
7 waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with  
8 donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands owned  
9 by the State of Washington or any political subdivision  
10 thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal prop-  
11 erty within the boundaries of the park and recreation area  
12 is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of  
13 the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park  
14 and recreation area. The national forest land within such  
15 boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests  
16 within which it was heretofore located.

17 SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire prop-  
18 erty by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any  
19 non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park  
20 and recreation area and in exchange therefor he may convey  
21 to the grantor of such property any federally owned prop-  
22 erty under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which



1 he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The  
2 values of the properties so exchanged either shall be ap-  
3 proximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal  
4 the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the  
5 grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

6       SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Sec-  
7 retary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural  
8 or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial pur-  
9 poses which he finds are compatible with the use and devel-  
10 opment of the park or the recreation area, may, as a con-  
11 dition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and  
12 occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which  
13 it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of  
14 the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later,  
15 or for a fixed term of not to exceed twenty-five years, which-  
16 ever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may dur-  
17 ing its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so  
18 retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time  
19 after the date upon which any use of the property occurs  
20 which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the  
21 date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates  
22 a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall  
23 pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the

1 portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of  
2 termination.

### 3 TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in ac-  
5 cordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535;  
6 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

7 SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recrea-  
8 tion area in a manner which in his judgment will best pro-  
9 vide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) con-  
10 servation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values con-  
11 tributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management,  
12 utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and  
13 the continuation of such existing uses and developments as  
14 will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly  
15 impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic,  
16 scientific, historic or other values contributing to public en-  
17 joyment. In administering the recreation area, the Secre-  
18 tary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the  
19 administration of the National Park System, and such statu-  
20 tory authorities otherwise available to him for the conserva-  
21 tion and management of natural resources as he deems ap-  
22 propriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for re-  
23 source development compatible therewith.

1       (b) The lands within the recreation area, subject to  
2 valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location,  
3 entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The  
4 Secretary, under such regulations as he deems appropriate,  
5 may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from  
6 lands or interest in lands within the recreation area in the  
7 manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4,  
8 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he  
9 may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or  
10 interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance  
11 with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as  
12 amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands  
13 Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et  
14 seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have signif-  
15 icant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation  
16 area.

17       (c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued  
18 on lands or interests in lands within the recreation area under  
19 the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended,  
20 or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7,  
21 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act;  
22 and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals  
23 within the recreation area shall be disposed of in the same  
24 manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

25       (d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on



1 lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundary  
2 of the recreation area in accordance with applicable laws of  
3 the United States and of the State of Washington, except  
4 that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish  
5 periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for  
6 reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife  
7 management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emer-  
8 gencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this  
9 section shall be put into effect only after consultation with  
10 the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

## 11 TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective coun-  
13 ties of receipts from the national forests from which the  
14 national park and recreation area are created, as paid under  
15 the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260),  
16 as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the  
17 elimination of lands from such national forests by the enact-  
18 ment of this Act.

19 SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park  
20 or recreation area are legally occupied or utilized on the  
21 effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a  
22 contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by  
23 any department, establishment, or agency of the United  
24 States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such  
25 privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the

1 terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term  
2 of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer  
3 period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

4 SEC. 503. Within two years from the date of enactment  
5 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary  
6 of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within  
7 the park or recreation area or within national forests adjacent  
8 to the park and recreation area needed for administrative  
9 purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of  
10 the Interior, respectively. The areas so designated shall be  
11 administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the  
12 two Secretaries.

13 SEC. 504. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to  
14 supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the  
15 Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act  
16 (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), in  
17 the recreation area.

18 SEC. 505. There are authorized to be appropriated such  
19 sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of titles  
20 I through V of this Act.

## 21 TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

22 SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the  
23 Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid  
24 existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part



1 of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker  
2 National Forest, comprising an area of about five hundred  
3 thousand acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted  
4 in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map  
5 referred to in section 101 of this Act.

6 (b) The previous classification of the North Cascades  
7 Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

8 SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilder-  
9 ness, an area classified as such more than thirty days before  
10 the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within  
11 and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount  
12 Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are  
13 hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River  
14 corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western  
15 side thereof, comprising areas totaling about ten thousand  
16 acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to  
17 Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section  
18 101 of this Act.

19 SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act  
20 takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map  
21 and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the  
22 Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Inte-  
23 rior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States  
24 Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions

1 shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act:

2 *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical or typograph-  
3 ical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

4 (b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps  
5 as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten  
6 Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness  
7 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in  
8 accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and  
9 thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness  
10 Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness  
11 areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the  
12 effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a  
13 reference to the effective date of this Act.

14 SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment  
15 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the  
16 area within the North Cascades National Park, including  
17 the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and  
18 shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections  
19 3 (c) and 3 (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16  
20 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendation as to the  
21 suitability of nonsuitability of any area within the park for  
22 preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such  
23 area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance  
24 with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.



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## A BILL

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To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. MEEDS

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Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular  
Affairs







# **DIGEST** of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Oct. 25, 1967  
For actions of Oct. 24, 1967  
90th-1st; No. 171

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate debated continuing appropriations resolution. House Rules Committee cleared meat inspection bill. Sen. Yarborough introduced and discussed bill to feed livestock in disaster areas.

### SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Continued debate on H. J. Res. 888, the continuing appropriations resolution (pp. S15170, S15212-23, S15229-36). Agreed to the committee amendment to change the expiration date from Nov. 23 to Nov. 15 (pp. S15212-15, S15222-3, S15229).

Debated the Mundt amendment to direct the executive branch following enactment of the regular appropriation bills, to reduce by at least 5% each line item appropriation (other than appropriations for military functions and those determined by the Budget Director not to be subject to administrative control), and to permit the President, in order to provide for the most effective use of appropriations so reduced, to make such transfers between

appropriations as may be necessary, but that no such transfer shall cause any item of appropriation to be more than the amount provided in the appropriation bill. pp. S15229-35

Debated an amendment by Sen. Williams, Del., (to the Mundt amendment) to provide that net aggregate administrative budget expenditures during the fiscal year 1968 shall not exceed \$131,500,000,000, except by those Department of Defense expenditures beyond \$72,300,000,000 for military purposes that the President may determine are necessary; and to provide that, not later than 10 days after Congress adjourns, estimated administrative budget expenditures for the fiscal year 1968 shall be reduced, through apportionments, by \$5 billion (the difference between currently anticipated administrative budget expenditures for 1968 of \$136,500,000,000 and \$131,500,000,000); and that obligational authority in an amount equal to the \$5 billion reduction in expenditures shall no longer remain available, and such sum shall be covered into the Treasury. pp. S15234-5

Sen Allott submitted an amendment which he intends to propose (p. S15170). Sen. Williams, Del., spoke on "the chaotic financial situation" (pp. S15215-22). Agreed to limit debate on the Williams amendment to 30 minutes, the Mundt amendment to 1 hour, all other amendments and motions to 30 minutes each, and the bill to 2 hours (pp. S15235-6).

Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9960, the independent offices and HUD appropriation bill. Senate conferees were appointed for a further conference on amendments still in disagreement. pp. H13851-80, S15236, S15241-2, S15236, S15241-2

Sen. Tydings said the conferees on the Labor-HEW appropriation bill should insist on Beltsville as the site for a Food and Drug laboratory. p. S16235

2. RYUKYU ISLANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 4903, to increase from \$12 million to \$17½ million (as amended) the annual authorization for development of the Ryukyu Islands. p. S15166

3. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1321, to establish the North Cascades Park and Ross Recreation Area, Wash. p. D948

4. AIR POLLUTION. Sen. Javits inserted a report by the Republican Coordinating Committee recommending an air-pollution program. pp. S15176-8

5. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. McGovern inserted the Vice President's speech to the Future Farmers of America on rural development. pp. S15188-9

6. FOOD AID. Sen. McGovern commended "an air-gram to our AID missions around the world, signaling increased food-for-peace assistance." pp. S15190-1

7. HIDE IMPORTS. Sen. Hruska criticized the import quota on cattle hides, saying there was no shortage and prices have fallen. pp. S15203-4

#### HOUSE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference reports on H. R. 11641, the public works appropriation bill (H. Rept. 820)(pp. H13843-50), and H. R. 10345, the Departments of State Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill (H. Rept. 821). pp. H13842-3

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12474, the NASA appropriation bill. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. H13880







# DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250  
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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
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Issued Oct. 26, 1967  
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90th-1st; No. 172

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed simple continuing appropriations resolution without restrictions. House debated bill to reduce quota on extra-long staple cotton. House committee ordered reported bill to permit advance payments to wheat producers. House subcommittee approved bill to amend tobacco marketing quota.

### SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 50-26, as reported, H. J. Res. 888, to continue appropriations for departments and agencies whose regular appropriation bills have not yet been passed (pp. S15303-15, S15317-28). Agreed to, 50-34, the committee amendment eliminating restrictions that would apply to all departments and agencies (pp. S15326-7). Rejected, 39-48, the Williams amendment (see Digest 171)(pp. S15303-6). Rejected, 43-46, the Mundt amendment (see Digest 171)



(pp. S15306-15). Rejected, 39-45, a Dirksen amendment stating the sense of Congress that, before final adjournment, Congress should enact legislation limiting 1968 expenditures to at least \$5 billion less than expenditures proposed in the Budget unless the President has notified Congress that he has taken action to make such reduction (pp. S15315, S15317-26). Senate conferees were appointed (p. S15318).

2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Nelson recommended additional rural development to solve "urban-rural population imbalance." pp. S15277-9
  3. FOREIGN TRADE. Both Houses received the President's annual report on the trade agreements program (H. Doc. 177). pp. S15247, H13933
  4. FISHERY RESOURCES. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 103, to direct the Interior Department to survey the coastal and fresh-water commercial fishery resources (S. Rept. 688). p. S15248
  5. FISHERY LOANS. The Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. 1798, authorizing the Interior Department to make loans to fishermen's cooperatives (S. Rept. 685). p. S15248
  6. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1321, amended, creating the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan Recreation Area, Wash.,; and ~~S. 1267, amended, to establish the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, Utah.~~  
~~p. D954~~
  7. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 6, amended, authorizing construction of the first stage of the Oahe unit, James division, Missouri Basin project; and H. R. 845, authorizing construction of the Nebraska midstate division, Missouri Basin project. p. D954
  8. BUDGETING. Sen. Proxmire announced hearings, to begin Oct. 31, on the report of the President's Commission on Budget Concepts. p. S15258
  9. HEARING EXAMINERS. Sen. Dirksen inserted Sen. Carlson's speech, "The Future for the Federal Hearing Examiner." pp. S15266-7
  10. JOB CORPS. Sen. Nelson commended the Job Corps and inserted an article on this subject. pp. S15268-70
  11. TEXTILES. Sen. Ervin inserted a speech by John T. Connor on some problems and solutions for the textile industry. pp. S15274-6
  12. RESEARCH. Sen. Hollings inserted a speech by Dr. Leland J. Haworth, Director, National Science Foundation, at the dedication of a physical science center. pp. S15279-81
  13. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Muskie spoke in favor of a comprehensive national energy policy and inserted speeches on this subject. pp. S15293-503
- HOUSE
14. APPROPRIATIONS. Adopted conference reports on H. R. 11641, the public works appropriation bill (pp. H13935-57), and H. R. 10345, the Departments of State Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill (pp. H13957-9).







Oct 31, 1967

property exchangeable for lands to create the park any property needed for public use and management (p. S15605). Agreed to limit debate on any amendment to 1 hour equally divided except the Ellender amendment to exempt from Government property exchangeable for lands to create the park any lands within the Northern Redwood Purchase unit in Del Norte county (p. S15581).

17. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1321, to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness Area and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (S. Rept. 700). p. S15540
18. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 699, the proposed Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1967, to strengthen intergovernmental cooperation and the administration of grant-in-aid programs, to extend State and local merit systems to additional programs financed by Federal funds, etc. (S. Rept. 701). p. S15540
19. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 6, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the first stage of the Oahe unit, James division, Mo. River Basin project, S. D. (S. Rept. 699) (p. S15540); and H. R. 845, to construct, operate, and maintain the Neb. mid-State division, Mo. River Basin project (S. Rept. 696) (p. S15539).
20. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 220, to authorize the sale of certain public lands which are unsuitable for cultivation (S. Rept. 693). p. S15540
21. OIL AND GAS LEASES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1367, to authorize termination of certain oil and gas leases where there has been failure to make timely payment of full rental (S. Rept. 698). p. S15540
22. CONTRACTS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1946, to amend the repayment contract with the Foss Reservoir Master Conservancy District (S. Rept. 702). pp. S15539-40
23. FAMILY FARMS. Sen. Metcalf inserted an article, "Family Farms Will Save America," and stated, "I share his view that we must restore a rural-urban balance in our Nation." pp. S15546-7
24. JOB CORPS. Sen. Metcalf inserted a resolution in support of the Job Corps program. p. S15547
25. CONSERVATION. Sen. Metcalf inserted an editorial, "The Church and Conservation." pp. S15547-8
26. SOCIAL SECURITY. Sen. Metcalf inserted a letter from several Reps. in opposition to the "anti-welfare" provisions of H. R. 12080, the proposed Social Security Amendments of 1967. p. S15553
27. NATIONAL GRANGE. Sen. Pearson commended the work of the National Grange and stated, "I applaud the National Grange in its 100th year, and welcome its continued contributions in the future." pp. S15559-60

28. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Nelson inserted an article, "Farmers Beat Flooding Problem-- With Help," and stated that this article "points up another achievement of the Pri-Ru-Ta resource, conservation and development project in Wisconsin." p. S15564
29. PESTICIDES. Sen. Nelson stated, "I am gravely concerned about the increasing pollution of our environment caused by DDT," and inserted an article, "Don't Let Them Use DDT." pp. S15565-6
30. WILD RIVERS. Sen. Nelson commended the work of a private power company which "has preserved in a natural state some 70 miles of the beautiful St. Croix River," and inserted an article on this subject. p. S15568
31. PERSONNEL. Sen. Williams, Del., inserted a report on Federal employment for Sept. and stated, "I am glad to note that this report shows a reduction in civilian employment by the Federal Government of 78,188 during the month of September." He recommended that this reduction continue until the employment level is at the Sept. 1966 level. p. S15570
32. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Mundt spoke in favor of S. J. Res. 64, to establish a Commission on Balanced Economic Development, which is now pending in the House. pp. S15578-9

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

33. 4-H CLUBS. Rep. Cederberg inserted a constituent's article describing the benefits of 4-H Club programs. p. A5330
34. AIR POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rhodes, Pa., expressing support for proposed air pollution legislation, and inserting the Vice President's remarks on the necessity of this program. p. A5332  
Extension of remarks of Rep. Reuss urging stepped up action to provide cleaner air. p. A5347
35. COTTON. Speech in the House by Rep. O'Hara, Ill., during debate on the bill to reduce import quotas on extra-long-staple cotton. pp. A5335-6
36. CENSUS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Wylie favoring the proposed bill to keep census interrogation within "reasonable bounds" and inserting an article, "Bureaucrats Still Prying." p. A5336
37. MEAT INSPECTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Blatnik expressing support for the improvement and strengthening of meat inspection regulations. pp. A5344-5
38. CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Don Clausen commending the blending together of community development and the conservation of natural resources in his district, and inserting a fact sheet on this program. pp. A5354-5

BILLS INTRODUCED

39. EMPLOYMENT. S. 2601 by Sen. Percy and H. R. 13777 by Rep. Curtis, to increase employment opportunities for individuals whose lack of skills and education acts as a barrier to their employment at or above the Federal minimum wage; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks by Sen. Percy, pp. S15540-2; Rep. Curtis, pp. H14264-70



AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK, THE ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, THE LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, DESIGNATING THE PASAYTEN WILDERNESS, AND MODIFYING THE GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS, IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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OCTOBER 31, 1967.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany S. 1321]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1321) to authorize the establishment of the North Cascades National Park, and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

The proposed North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas encompass an array of alpine scenery unmatched in the United States. Deep glaciated canyons, more than 150 active glaciers, hundreds of jagged peaks, mountain lakes, and plant communities characterize this section of the Cascade Range.

A National Park Service study completed in 1937 stated in its report that, "such a Cascade park would outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States." The most recent comprehensive study, made by the North Cascades Study Team appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, reached a similar conclusion, declaring that "Here occurs the most breathtakingly beautiful and spectacular mountain scenery in the 48 contiguous States."



This section of the North Cascades offers the finest mountaineering opportunities in the United States. The region's canyons and lesser ridges are superb scenic areas well suited to less strenuous hiking and camping. Ross Lake Reservoir, Diablo Reservoir, and Lake Chelan have fine boating and fishing opportunities. They are particularly suited for recreation since drawdown occurs only during winter months when there is little or no use. All shorelines maintain a surprisingly natural appearance during the summer months. The numerous streams throughout the area also offer excellent opportunity for fishing. Big game hunting, primarily deer and mountain goat, in the Ross Lake basin and the lower Stehekin Valley and the surrounding slopes has become an autumn tradition for many sportsmen in the region.

This act will provide management units which recognize the superlative qualities of the entire region as a recreational complex without parallel, and each unit is singularly fitting for the management designation given it.

The North Cascades National Park embraces durable gneiss peaks and pinnacles exposed by a massive crustal uplift; namely, Mount Shuksan, the Pickets, and the Eldorado country.

The Ross Lake National Recreation Area follows the Skagit River Valley with its deep, cold reservoirs, Ross, Diablo, and Gorge, reflecting the grandeur of surrounding snowcapped peaks. The North Cross State Highway, the only transmountain thoroughfare which will penetrate the area, provides the access which will bring millions of visitors into the recreation area.

The Lake Chelan National Recreation Area includes the lower Stehekin Valley, one of the finest examples of glacier-carved canyons in the Cascades, and the northern banks of Lake Chelan, a 1,500-foot deep fjord-like lake in a glacial trough exceeding 8,500 feet in depth from lake bottom to valley crest. Access will be primarily by boat, float plane, hiking, or on horseback. This valley will also serve as an eastern gateway for the Glacier Peak Wilderness via the Agnes Creek Trail.

To the east of Ross Lake National Recreation Area will be the Pasayten Wilderness, a region of mellow geology and dry climate compared to the park area. With the completion of the North Cross-State Highway to the south, increasing numbers will backpack or pack train into the heart of this unsurveyed back country.

This act will establish for all generations to come a matchless complex in an untouched land of silent glaciers, unique geologic exhibits, and important ecologic communities.

#### AMENDMENTS

On page 2, line 7, delete the designation "NP-CAS-7000" insert in lieu thereof "NP-CAS-7002," and on line 8, delete the word "February" and insert in lieu thereof "October."

This amendment makes reference to the new official map which reflects a number of boundary changes made in the areas proposed. Those changes are:

- (1) Add the Windy Peak-Horseshoe Basin area to the Pasayten Wilderness.

(2) Add that portion of the Skagit River valley which will contain the proposed Copper Creek Dam and Reservoir to the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

(3) Include the lower Thunder Creek basin in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area instead of the park.

(4) Designate the lower Stehekin River valley and upper Lake Chelan area the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area instead of a part of the park.

A detailed discussion of the reasons for these changes may be found in this report under the section designated "BOUNDARY CHANGES."

On page 2, line 13, after the word "Lake" insert the words "and Lake Chelan", and on line 14, delete the word "Area" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Areas".

This change in the designation of title II reflects the proposed change in designation of the lower Stehekin valley from park to national recreation area.

On page 3, line 1, delete the words "national recreation area" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Ross Lake National Recreation Area".

This amendment makes proper reference to the official map designated in section 101 of the act.

On page 3, beginning on line 3, insert a new section as follows:

SEC. 202. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Stehekin River and Lake Chelan, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "Lake Chelan National Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

This amendment, establishing a recreation area in what had previously been recommended as national park, is explained in detail in this report under the section designated "BOUNDARY CHANGES."

Certain technical and grammatical changes throughout the act to change all references from the singular "recreation area" to the plural "recreation areas."

These amendments are needed because the act, as amended, would establish two national recreation areas.

On page 3, line 20, delete the word "exchange." and insert in lieu thereof the words "exchange, except that he may not acquire any such interests within the recreation areas without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands are devoted to uses compatible with the purposes of this Act."

This amendment gives statutory character to the announced policy of the National Park Service that it will not seek to acquire the inholdings in the Stehekin Valley and other portions of the national recreation areas established by this act so long as the existing compatible uses of the private lands are not altered

to the detriment of the purposes for which the areas are established. At the hearing conducted in Wenatchee, Washington on May 29, 1967, National Park Service Director Hartzog stated:

The National Park Service will not seek to acquire private holdings within the Stehekin Valley \* \* \* without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands continue to be devoted to present compatible uses now being made of them—such as for modest homesites, ranches, limited eating establishments, lodges, etc. This applies to the present owners and to any future owners of the property. The present owners are at liberty to dispose of their property just as a private landowner anywhere else can do. Subsequent owners may be assured that the National Park Service will take no action with regard to acquiring the property without their consent so long as the properties continue to be used for these same compatible purposes as at the time of the authorization of the park.

The National Park Service, since the hearings, has announced new land acquisition policies to be applied across the Nation in recreation areas and natural areas. These policy statements are printed immediately below:

#### RECREATION AREA CATEGORY—LAND AND WATER RIGHTS ACQUISITION POLICY

The administrative policy that guides the Service in its land and water rights acquisition program for the recreational area category of the National Park system is different from the administrative policy guiding the Service in this program area for national parks and monuments. These differing administrative policies arise out of the differences in purposes of the two categories of areas and the policies laid down by the Congress for the management of these two different categories of areas.

For example, national parks and monuments are established to preserve for all times scenic beauty, wilderness, native wildlife, indigenous plant life, and areas of scientific significance or antiquity. In the long range, the preservation of these areas in their natural condition, as prescribed by the Congress, is best achieved when exploitative and private uses are eliminated from them by the acquisition of privately owned property by the Federal Government.

National recreation areas also possess natural endowments, and occasionally historical values, that are well above the ordinary in quality and extent. Many national recreation areas, moreover, are located on oceans, lakes, or large manmade reservoirs. As such, they possess resources of recreational appeal that afford an opportunity for a wide ranging and varied program of recreational activities, including outdoor sporting events. National recreation areas located and designed to achieve a comparatively high recreational



carrying capacity are ideally suited to serve the rapidly burgeoning urban populations of our Nation.

To achieve the primary objective of national recreation areas, it is usually not essential to eliminate all private uses within their exterior boundaries. The Congress has recognized this fact in connection with numerous legislative enactments affecting such areas as Point Reyes, Whiskeytown, etc. The important consideration in the land acquisition program for national recreation areas is that adequate lands be acquired by the Federal Government for public use and enjoyment and effective administration, accompanied by adequate control of the remaining lands to insure that the natural endowments of the area are preserved and that private uses are not maintained or developed in a manner that would impair the primary purpose of the area to provide a continuing resource for quality outdoor recreation.

In some instances, the Congress has provided that private uses in national recreation areas may be continued so long as individuals, villages, or communities observe appropriate zoning or development restrictions in accordance with standards established by the Secretary of the Interior. In other instances, the Congress has authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire scenic or development easements over privately owned lands to insure that the continued private use shall be compatible with the primary purpose of the area. In still another instance, the Congress has authorized the Secretary of the Interior to purchase private lands in fee where lesser interests cannot be obtained at reasonable cost, and to "lease back" or "sell back" private development rights consistent with the primary purpose for which the area was established.

Accordingly, except as otherwise provided in legislation affecting a particular area, the Service, in preparing master plans for national recreation areas, establishes three land zones where the overall size of the area is sufficient to allow compatible private uses to remain in the area. The land zones which may be provided for in national recreation areas, when consistent with the primary purposes of such areas, are as follows:

1. Public use and development zone.
2. Preservation zone.
3. Private use and development zone.

In connection with zones 2 and 3 at national recreation areas where water use is a primary activity, it is usually necessary to provide for access by the public to the shorelines of water bodies. Such access may be across the land to the water or from the water to the land, such as for tying up boats for fishing or camping on sandbars, etc. The master plan for the area shall designate land areas in zones 2 and 3 where such right of access by the public is essential for appropriate public use.



The administrative policies that guide the Service in its land and water rights acquisition program in these three zones are as follows:

#### LAND ACQUISITION

In zone 1 (public use and development), lands will be acquired in fee simple: *Provided*, That acquisition by the Federal Government may be made subject to the reservation of continued use and occupancy for limited periods of time when consistent with the need to utilize the property for public use and development or other management purposes such as administrative facilities, roads, trails, etc.

In zone 2 (preservation), interests in lands which are less than fee simple may be acquired where such acquisition will achieve the management objectives at reasonable cost to the Government. Such lesser interests may be in the form of scenic easements; access easements; development restrictions; reserved life estate for the owner and his (or her) spouse; or, continued use and occupancy for a specified period of time, usually 25 years, or less.

In zone 3 (private use and development), acquisition by the Federal Government may not be necessary if local zoning is adequate to achieve the long-range purpose of the area. Where local zoning is not adequate, lesser interests than fee, such as scenic easements; access easements; development restrictions; reserved life estate for the owner and his (or her) spouse; or, continued use and occupancy for a specified period of time, usually 25 years, or less, may be acquired by the Federal Government. In the alternative, where these lesser interests may not be acquired at reasonable cost to the Federal Government, the property may be purchased in fee simple and appropriate development rights either "leased back" or "sold back" to private parties.

All acquisitions by the Federal Government shall be negotiated on the basis of competent appraisals of fair market value. Eminent domain proceedings will be utilized only as a last resort when all reasonable efforts at negotiation have failed.

In executing the land acquisition program in national recreation areas, the following priority of acquisition is followed, unless otherwise provided in the legislation:

(a) Land needed for public use and development, including administrative facilities.

(b) Land needed for preservation or protection of the natural environment of the area.

(c) Land devoted to uses inconsistent with the primary purpose of the area, or land on which such developments are imminent.

(d) Land which the owner needs to dispose of for hardship reasons.

(e) Land which the owner, voluntarily, has placed, or intends to place, on the market for sale.

## WATER RIGHTS

So far as is practicable without jeopardizing the sovereign interests of the United States, all rights to the use of water diverted to or used on federally owned lands in national recreation areas by the United States, its concessioners, lessees, or permittees, shall be perfected in the name of the United States in accordance with appropriate State water laws.

Valid existing water rights of concessioners and land use permittees on federally owned lands should be acquired by the United States as funds, legal authority and overall management objectives permit.

Water rights owned by private landowners within national recreation areas, and utilized in connection with lands to be acquired by the Federal Government, should be acquired in connection with the acquisition of such privately owned lands insofar as practicable.

Owners of private lands within national recreation areas may be granted access to water sources on federally owned lands through their own or Federal conduits only when no other reasonable access is available. Property interests, if any, in water rights which may result from such authorizations shall be determined in accordance with established Service procedures pursuant to applicable law.

No water shall be diverted from federally owned lands within a national recreation area onto private land outside the area, except as specifically authorized by established Service procedures pursuant to applicable law.

NATURAL AREA CATEGORY—LAND AND WATER RIGHTS  
ACQUISITION POLICY

National parks and monuments (the natural areas of the national park system) are established to preserve for all times scenic beauty, wilderness, native wildlife, indigenous plant life, and areas of scientific significance or antiquity. Sound park management in these instances requires that the national parks and monuments be preserved in their natural condition. In the long range, this management objective is best achieved when exploitative and private uses are eliminated by acquisition of the property by the Federal Government.

Historically, the first national parks and monuments were established from the public domain prior to the introduction of any private rights therein. Later, national parks and monuments were established when lands therein were acquired by the States or through private philanthropy and donated to the Federal Government. Only recently have substantial sums of Federal funds been authorized for the acquisition of large natural areas as national parks and monuments. In these latter instances, many private uses are sometimes included within these natural areas.

The administrative policy which guides the Service in the acquisition of land and water rights within the natural area is as follows:

“LAND ACQUISITION AND RESTORATION

“As funds permit, the Service will acquire such property interests in non-Federal lands within the authorized boundaries of natural areas as may be needed to provide for effective management, visitor use, and the achievement of the primary purpose for which the area was established. All physical improvements or land uses on acquired property that are inimical to or inconsistent with the purpose, management or visitor use of an area should be removed or discontinued.

“WATER RIGHTS

“So far as is practicable without jeopardizing the sovereign interests of the United States, all rights to the use of water diverted to or used on federally owned lands in natural areas by the United States, its concessioners, lessees, or permittees, shall be perfected in the name of the United States in accordance with appropriate State water laws.

“Valid existing water rights of concessioners and land use permittees on federally owned lands should be acquired by the United States as funds, legal authority and overall management objectives permit.

“Water rights owned by private landowners within natural areas should be acquired in connection with the acquisition of such privately owned lands insofar as practicable.

“Owners of private lands within natural areas may be granted access to water sources on federally owned lands through their own or Federal conduits only when no other reasonable access is available. Property interests, if any, in water rights which may result from such authorizations shall be determined in accordance with established Service procedures pursuant to applicable law.

“No water shall be diverted from federally owned lands within a natural area onto private land outside the area, except as specifically authorized by established Service procedures pursuant to applicable law.”

To achieve the foregoing management objective with a minimum of disruption and inconvenience to the private property owners involved, the following procedures have been developed for carrying out the land and water rights acquisition policy for natural areas of the national park system:

I. *In newly authorized areas (usually those national parks and monuments authorized since 1961) where federally owned lands are limited and privately owned lands are extensive, the priority of acquisition is as follows:*

(a) Land needed for preservation or protection of park values.



(b) Land needed for development of facilities.

(c) Unimproved land to prevent threatened development or use which would be inconsistent with existing or potential park purposes.

(d) Land which the owner needs to dispose of for hardship reasons.

(e) Land which the owner, voluntarily, has placed, or intends to place, on the market for sale.

The land acquisition program is executed in accordance with the specific legislative policies, if any, set forth in the act authorizing the area. In the absence of specific legislation, the program is executed as follows:

1. Purchases are negotiated on the basis of competent appraisals of fair market value.

2. Less than fee interests (see No. 3 as examples) may be acquired when such interests will meet the needs of the Service and are justified on cost.

3. Reserved use and occupancy by the owner for life or for a term of years is allowed if purchase on this basis will meet the needs of the Service and are justified on cost.

4. Eminent domain proceedings are utilized only as a last resort when all reasonable efforts of negotiation have failed.

*II. In the older national parks and monuments (generally those established prior to 1961) where most of the lands included within the areas are now in Federal ownership—usually 90 percent or more of the total acreage in the area—a more liberal acquisition procedure has been established. In these national parks and monuments, the relatively small amount of land in private ownership, for the most part, is devoted to historic uses related to the early settlement of our Nation, such as modest homesteads, ranches, limited eating establishments, lodges, etc. Except as a specific property may be needed in rare instances for development of public use facilities, or where the existing use is adverse to the proposed plans for the management of the area, these historical uses may reasonably be allowed to continue until (a) such time as there is a desire on the part of the owners to dispose of their holdings; or (b) until it is proposed that the present compatible uses of these lands be altered or changed so significantly as to make them incompatible with the primary purpose for which the area was established. Accordingly, in the acquisition of the properties devoted to such compatible uses, the National Park Service shall observe the following procedure:*

1. The Service will not seek to acquire privately owned lands without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands continue to be devoted to present compatible uses now being made of them—such as for modest homesites, ranches, limited eating establishments, lodges, etc. This also applies to any future owners of the property so long



as the properties continue to be used for these same compatible purposes.

2. The National Park Service will welcome offers from the owners to sell privately owned properties to the United States, and it is hoped that the owners will give the Service first opportunity to purchase them. If an owner wishes to sell his property outright, the Service would be glad to negotiate on that basis; or, in the alternative, on such other basis as may be authorized in the applicable legislation relating to the retention of use and occupancy rights for a given number of years or for the remainder of his life and that of his spouse. The latter situation will enable people who desire to obtain money in hand today for their property, with occupancy rights for a term of years or for their lifetimes, to work out a negotiated contract on this basis.

3. If existing incompatible uses permit or if present compatible uses of properties are to be changed and the properties are to be devoted to new and different uses not compatible with the primary purpose for which the area was established, the National Park Service will attempt to negotiate with the owner for the acquisition of the property in order to eliminate a use or avoid development of a use adverse to the management of the area. In the event all reasonable efforts at negotiation fail and the owner persists in his efforts to devote the property to a use deemed by the National Park Service to be adverse to the primary purpose for which the area was established, the United States will institute eminent domain proceedings to acquire property and eliminate such use or prevent such development.

4. All negotiations by the Federal Government shall be on the basis of competent appraisals of fair market value.

On page 6, line 15, after the word "such" insert the word "reasonable."

This amendment is brought about by the committee's recognition that the Secretary may have to curtail or modify the practices which might be employed to extract minerals from private lands. It expresses the committee's concern that such regulations should be only as restrictive as is necessary to prevent undue conflict with the purposes for which the recreation areas are established.

On page 7, line 24, insert a new subsection, as follows: "(e) The Secretary shall not permit the construction or use of any road within the park which would provide vehicular access from the North Cross State Highway to the Stehekin Road. Neither shall he permit the construction or use of any permanent road which would provide vehicular access between May Creek and Hozomeen along the east side of Ross Lake."

The Lake Chelan National Recreation Area will be unique in that there is no road access into the area, even though there exists a road within the area. The only way to get into the area

is by air, by water, or overland on foot or horseback. It is vital to the character of the area to preclude any road construction which would connect with the outside. Similarly, the Ross Lake area is essentially roadless, and should be left that way. Some earlier development proposals called for a road up the east side of Ross Lake connecting the North Cross-State Highway with highways in Canada. The committee believes that any vehicular access to or from the North Cross-State Highway northward to Canada should be by waterborne ferry only, preserving the lands on either side of the lake from the scars of a permanent road.

On page 8, beginning with line 24, redesignate sections 503 and 504 to be sections 504 and 505, respectively, and insert a new section 503 as follows:

SEC. 503. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect adversely or to authorize any Federal agency to take any action that would affect adversely any rights or privileges of the State of Washington in property within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area which is being utilized for the North Cross State Highway.

This amendment is to assure that the construction, use, and control of this highway shall be under the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.

On page 9, line 10, after the word "for" insert the words "public use facilities and for" and on line 14, delete the word "Secretaries." and insert in lieu thereof the words "Secretaries, and such public use facilities including interpretive centers, visitor contact stations, lodges, campsites, and ski lifts, shall be constructed according to a plan agreed upon by the two Secretaries."

This amendment is intended to assure that the administrative units which will exist in the North Cascades—national park, national recreation area, and national forest—will be further developed on a coordinated basis. This coordination is particularly important where the boundaries of the national park or recreation area are coterminous with those of the national forest. Three national forest areas are particularly important as access points into the park, the Granite Creek drainage, the Middle Fork of the Cascade River, and the Nooksack Valley-Mount Baker area. In such areas there probably will be a need for the Secretary of the Interior to locate visitor contact or interpretive facilities, which could also serve identical purposes on a cooperative basis with the Department of Agriculture for national forest visitors. Similarly, there will be a need for the Forest Service to locate visitor contact facilities in areas under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, such as at Stehekin to serve persons heading for the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

Testimony received from Mr. William Parke, Pacific Northwest Ski Areas Association, and others, pointed up the fact that the act, as then written, did not give specific direction to the Secretary of the Interior for identifying and developing the skiing potential of the North Cascades. The committee has amended this section requiring that the Secretaries jointly identify and designate areas for development as public use facilities within the park, the recreation areas and the adjacent

national forests of the North Cascades. The committee expects the Secretaries to conduct a joint study. The study, in addition to identifying the areas, should lead to a plan of developing the ski areas identified by the study. The amended section directs that permanent ski lifts which are a part of this plan shall be built. This is not a departure from established National Park Service policy. Permanent ski lifts and tows are found within three national parks already, Glacier, Yosemite, and Lassen.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C., October 25, 1967.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Interior and Insular  
Affairs Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: This is pursuant to your question asked during the executive session of your subcommittee for a list of national parks in which permanent ski lifts have been installed and the dates thereof.

There are permanent-type ski lifts in three national parks, as follows:

Park:	Original installation date
Yosemite.....	1947
Rocky Mountain.....	1958
Lassen Volcanic.....	1956

Additional facilities which now include five permanent lifts were installed in Yosemite during the period from 1947 until 1965. The Rocky Mountain lift was replaced in 1961 and the Lassen Volcanic lift was replaced in 1966.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE B. HARTZOG,  
*Director.*

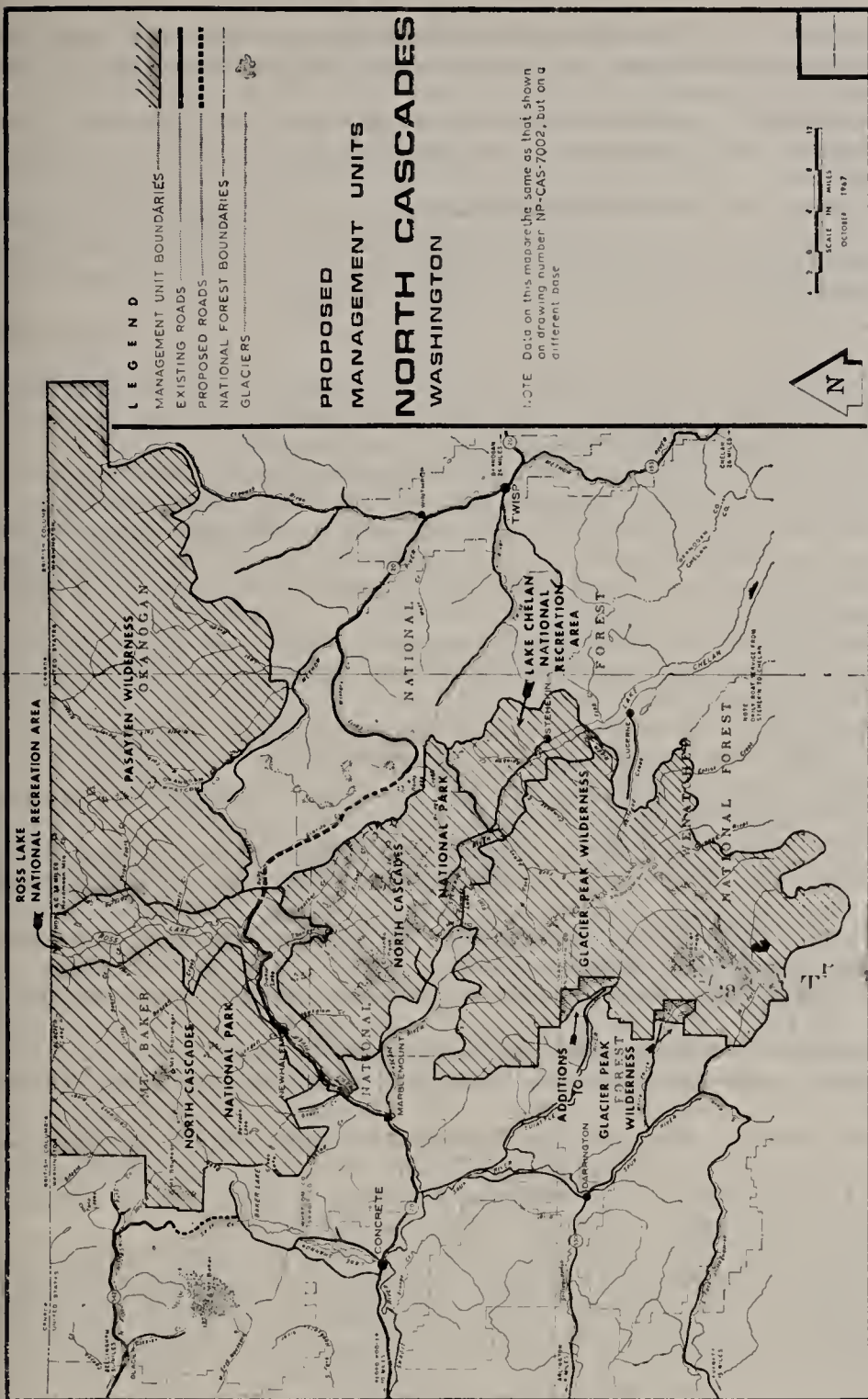
On page 11, line 24, delete the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the word "or".

This corrects a typographical error.

Amend the title of the act so as to read:

A bill to establish the North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.







## SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

*Section 101.*—Established the North Cascades National Park and designates the official map which shows all the management units created by the act.

*Section 201.*—Establishes the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

*Section 202.*—Establishes the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

*Section 301.*—Provides the Secretary of the Interior with land acquisition authority; may acquire by donation, purchase, or exchange; and transfers jurisdiction over Federal lands within the park and recreation areas to the Secretary of the Interior.

*Section 302.*—Details the authority of the Secretary to acquire lands by exchange.

*Section 303.*—Provides that owners of residences, agricultural lands, and businesses which are compatible may retain a right of use for 25 years or life after date of purchase by the Secretary.

*Section 401.*—Directs that the park will be administered under the National Park Service Organic Act, the act of August 25, 1916.

*Section 402.*—Provides specific administrative direction for the recreation areas to permit certain resource utilization, such as mining, hunting, fishing, etc., and prohibits road construction in two portions of the park.

*Section 501.*—Provides that creation of the park and recreation areas shall not affect the distributive shares to the counties of national forest receipts.

*Section 502.*—Provides that the Secretary shall honor existing permits and leases on lands transferred to his jurisdiction.

*Section 503.*—Confirms control of the North Cross State Highway in the State of Washington.

*Section 504.*—Directs the two Secretaries to conduct a 1-year study to determine public use and administrative sites each will need, and provides authority to construct those facilities.

*Section 505.*—States continuation of Federal Power Commission jurisdiction in the recreation areas.

*Section 506.*—Authorization for appropriations to carry out titles I through V.

*Section 601.*—Designates the Pasayten Wilderness.

*Section 602.*—Modifies the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

*Section 603.*—Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to file maps of the wilderness changes and designations in the act with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of Congress, and authorizes administration of the areas under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

*Section 604.*—Requires the Secretary of the Interior to review the two units of the North Cascades National Park in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act, and transmit his findings to the President within 2 years from the date of enactment of this act.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The North Cascades region has long been recognized as one of the most scenic areas of our Nation, sometimes being called the American Alps. The trappers and hunters who first traversed the area 1½ cen-

turies ago found a land of alpine scenery, snow-capped peaks, cascading streams, and foothills covered with dense softwood forests.

Gold and other metallic ores were discovered sometime prior to 1850, and prospectors and fortune seekers were immediately attracted to the region. Scattered small-scale mining operations sprang into being. Through the years large commercial mining operations extracted gold, silver, copper, lead, mercury, iron, chromium, and other metals, playing a significant part in the economy of several communities. Within the management units established by this act there are no producing commercial mining operations.

The harvest of timber also began around the mid-1800's, but it was not until decades later that large-scale commercial logging became important.

An abundance of high quality water, stemming in part from melting snowfields and glaciers, is another valuable resource of the North Cascades region. The use of water for hydroelectric power generation began with the establishment of the Gorge powerplant on the Skagit River in 1924. Since then, some 20 water resource development projects have been built in the region, including those associated with Lake Chelan, Ross Lake, Diablo Lake, and Gorge Lake in the area covered by this act.

The Federal lands in the region originally became part of the public domain in 1846 when the United States established title to the Oregon Territory. They remained in that status until the Pacific forest reserve was carved out of the lower portion of the North Cascade Mountains in 1893 and the Washington forest reserve was created in 1897 in the northern portion of the region. It was from these reserves that Mount Rainier National Park was created in 1899. The remainder of the reserve was transferred from the General Land Office in the Department of the Interior to the newly created Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture in 1905. These lands are now all or parts of the Mount Baker, Snoqualmie, Wenatchee, Okanogan, and Gifford Pinchot National Forests.

During the 68 years since the establishment of the Mount Rainier National Park, there have been many proposals by public and private groups for additional national parks in the North Cascades. The first suggestion was for the area around Lake Chelan, set forth by the Mazamas Club in 1906. In 1908 the Mount Baker area was suggested for national park status. During the 'teens and twenties numerous park bills were introduced in the Congress. The only one reported by a committee died without further action.

#### RECENT STUDY AND HEARINGS

The North Cascades study team conducted an exhaustive study of the entire North Cascades area beginning in 1963 and concluding with the publication of its report in October 1965. The chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs then took the unusual step of conducting hearings in the State of Washington to gather public opinion on the study report. The views of the several hundred witnesses who appeared were then made available to the administration to consider in preparing its legislative proposals.

Gov. Daniel J. Evans of Washington formed a committee which also studied the report and offered recommendations as to the type of management which would best serve the area and the people using it.



Numerous interested citizen groups have made studies of the area and its potential. Several of these associations have made significant contributions toward evolving the act.

Subcommittee hearings on S. 1321 in April and May of 1967, both in Washington, D.C., and the State of Washington, provided some 300 additional statements by witnesses, and thousands have made their views known to the committee by letter. The common denominator which runs through most of the information and testimony is that this magnificent area has its highest potential as a great recreation complex, and that some type of protective status is desired. The amendments to the act incorporate some of the suggestions received at the hearings.

#### IMPACT ON TIMBER HARVESTING

Several representatives of timber industries testified that enactment of this measure would adversely affect their operations. As a practical matter, the committee feels that enactment of this measure would actually bring about a slightly increased annual cut from the involved areas. This is true because in the recreation areas established by this act, timber harvesting which does not detract from the recreational uses will be permitted in areas previously reserved from cutting. Most of the timber volume at issue is already reserved from cutting by virtue of the wilderness status or primitive area status of much of the area. In the areas not so protected by designation, the Forest Service has indicated that, due to the recreation potential, their policy would permit only limited timber harvesting.

An exchange of correspondence with the Forest Service dealt with the impact of passage of the act on the allowable cut of timber. Several letters on the matter appear below.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FOREST SERVICE,

*Washington, D.C., July 11, 1967.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*U.S. Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: At the hearings on S. 1321 in Washington, D.C., on April 24, and again in Mount Vernon, Wash., on May 27, there was testimony by spokesmen for the forest products industry concerning the volume of standing timber which would be made unavailable for future harvesting if S. 1321 is enacted. The volume figures presented by these spokesmen differed greatly from the volume figures we had previously given to the committee in testimony on the same subject. You have asked us to clarify the matter and to discuss the reason for different figures being used.

In our letter of May 22, we pointed out that within the area covered by S. 1321 there are some 130,000 timber-bearing acres that meet the definition of commercial forest land. Of this total, some 104,000 acres have never been included in allowable cut determinations because the land has been classed for many years as either primitive area or as a "limited area" that was to be studied for possible future classification as a wilderness. The letter also points out that were all the land available for commercial timber harvest, there would be an allowable cut of some 41 million feet, but that about 75 percent of this estimated allowable cut would be from stands that have never



been carried in the inventories because the land has been included in a primitive area or in a so-called limited area, and consequently was classed as "reserved from cutting." For convenient reference, a copy of the May 22, 1967, letter is attached.

At the hearing at Mount Vernon, forest industry spokesmen testified that, in effect, our treatment of timber volumes failed to disclose all of the facts. Mr. William J. Moshofsky and Mr. William V. Catlow, both of the Georgia-Pacific Corp., testified that enactment of S. 1321 would make unavailable for future use a substantial volume over and above the 3,431 million board feet discussed in our letter of May 22. Their testimony was that 5 billion board feet, or more, would be permanently made not available in addition to the 3.4 billion. There was testimony by other witnesses in general support of the position stated by Mr. Moshofsky.

This line of testimony questions not so much the wisdom of S. 1321, as the adequacy of today's concepts of how timber inventories are made. We have excluded from the inventories for this area timber that is:

1. Inaccessible because the stands are too scattered for commercial logging, or because the slopes are too steep for roadbuilding and logging, or because the soils are too fragile to withstand the impact of logging or roadbuilding.

2. Uneconomic to log because the stands are too light in volume to pay for the cost of roadbuilding and logging.

3. Unavailable because the timber is within a primitive area, even though it would be accessible and economic to log if it were not within the boundaries of a primitive area. Also prior to passage of the Wilderness Act, we so treated timber located in "limited areas."

The references to 5 billion board feet over and above the volumes discussed in the May 22 letter are based on the general assumption that these exclusions should be disregarded and that virtually every tree, no matter where it grows, should be included in the inventory. If this is the correct assumption, then the enactment of any legislation to establish a national park or a wilderness area would have a different level of impact on the volume of timber thus made unavailable.

The argument presented by forest industry spokesmen was, in general, that improvements in wood-using technology and in logging capability have made material changes during the past 15 to 20 years in kinds of timber stands that can be economically logged. It is reasonable to suppose there will be further great improvements in these respects. Therefore, it is misleading to not show the much larger figures that would be included in the inventories if all timber volumes that prospectively could be marketed in the future were considered as marketable now.

We believe it is essential to maintain the distinctions which our present inventories show.

Attached to this letter are three glossy prints of pictures appearing in the published report of the North Cascades study team. The pictures illustrate the timber inventory problems here involved based on conditions actually existing within the North Cascades area.

Picture No. 64-402 is a view northeast up Cougar Basin from Washington Pass. This picture is shown on page 96 of the team

report. This is on the route of the cross-State highway. When built, this highway will cross Washington Pass (traverse this part of State Creek and swing up the drainage in the lower left part of the picture to cross Rainy Pass and go into Granite Creek).

The scattered stands of timber in the upper valley typify timber we do not carry in the inventory because the stands are too small and scattered, or light in volume, to be economically operable, and because the slopes are too steep to permit conventional logging. The stands in the immediate foreground are heavy enough to justify some logging were there no other considerations. Since these stands will be adjacent to a main highway, they will be managed to maintain a scenic environment adjacent to the highway. Consequently, it is not appropriate to carry any of this volume as part of the inventory on which a sustained allowable cut is based.

Picture No. 64-374 is a view up the Chiwawa River with Phelps Creek in the immediate foreground. This picture is printed on page 41 of the report. This drainage contains a wide variety of timber conditions and is a good example of the problem of how much volume to include in inventory. In the valley at the upper right of the picture, which is the Chiwawa River, and in the valley of Buck Creek, which is at the left center of the picture, are bodies of timber that are heavy enough in volume to support some logging. Below the heavy stands are extensive areas of a younger age class that are not harvestable now but will be at some time in the future. Above the heavy stands are patchy stands of timber that run up into the rocks, most of which are both uneconomic and also inaccessible because of too steep slopes or too fragile soil. So, while the picture shows probably well over 100 million board feet gross in timber volume, much less than one quarter of this volume can be considered operable to log.

In this drainage, the boundary of the Glacier Peak Wilderness runs through the picture on the left bank of the Chiwawa River from the edge of the picture to the forks in the center of the picture. At this point, it crosses the valley and goes directly uphill to the top of the ridge which is on the right side of the picture, then plunges to the right, off the picture. Thus all the timber stands on the left side in the picture and above the forks—all of the heavy timber stands that can be seen—are in the wilderness. Consequently, regardless of whether stands would be physically classed as economic to log, the volume shown here is not carried as part of the inventory because it is in an area classified as wilderness. Of course, timber occurring in a wilderness is not available for cutting.

The timber occurring in this picture typifies all the problems the forest industry spokesmen have raised about how inventories should be made and what volumes should be carried in the inventories on which allowable cut calculations are based.

Still another picture, No. 64-375, shows a view looking northwest up the valley of Napeequa River toward Glacier Peak. This picture occurs on page 6 of the team report. The whole area in the picture is within the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Up to the first major draw coming in from the left, the left slope in the picture bears scattered stands of



timber which, for the most part, are on too steep slopes or are too small and scattered for commercial operations. Beyond that first main side draw, there is a body of timber which is sufficiently dense to support commercial logging, assuming the existence of a road in the near vicinity. Since the closest road is more than 12 miles away and this body of timber by itself is too small to justify the expense of road-building for that distance, all of the timber shown in this picture is properly classed as inoperable to log even if it were not in a wilderness. Consequently, none of this timber volume is carried as part of the inventory because it is both uneconomic to log and already in the wilderness. This stand is another example of the kind of timber which spokesmen for the forest products industry suggest should be noted as part of the resource inventory of this area.

These three pictures illustrate that there are a very large number of trees each of which is big enough to be manufactured into usable forest products but which are not in the inventory. We have made a judgment decision that some of these stands are operable and would be in the inventory if the lands were not within a primitive or wilderness area. We have also concluded that very substantial acreages are inoperable, and would not be included in the inventory even were there no primitive or wilderness area involved.

This situation does not only apply to the areas covered by S. 1321, but applies throughout the entire national forest system. The situation in the North Cascades study area is described on pages 37 and 38 of the North Cascades study report. By way of illustration, only 3.1 million acres or just over 50 percent of the national forest land in the study area is classed as commercial forest land and, of this about 8 percent is reserved from cutting. The timber on the remaining almost 3 million acres is not carried in our timber inventories, upon which allowable cuts are based, because it is classed as noncommercial forest land.

We have classed as "Operable, Reserved From Cutting" within the existing North Cascades Primitive Area and the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness—an area of 103,731 acres, bearing an estimated 2,697 million board feet of all species. S. 1321 would make some changes in these totals. Commercial forest land in the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area would be available for some timber harvest, according to the testimony of Park Service Director, George Hartzog. So, that acreage and volume would, technically, be classed as available for cutting.

Commercial forest land lying within that part of the proposed North Cascades National Park, which is outside of the present primitive area, and such land in the areas affected by boundary changes of Glacier Peak Wilderness and the proposed Pasayten Wilderness, would be changed to "Operable, reserved from cutting."

Deducting and adding for these changes makes a net total for all of the areas covered by S. 1321 in the stands we class as "Operable, reserved from cutting" as follows: area 117,393 acres; estimated volume 2,999 million board feet.

These figures are summarized in table 1 below, and are elaborated in table A attached to this letter:



TABLE 1.—OPERABLE AREAS, RESERVED FROM CUTTING

	Commercial forest areas (acres)	Timber volume (million)	Reserved allowable annual cut (million)
Areas now classed as "Reserved from cutting".....	103,731	2,697	131
Net changes under S. 1321.....	13,662	302	6
Net total area and volume reserved from cutting.....	117,393	2,999	137

<sup>1</sup> Actual allowable cut was never calculated for these acres because they have been continuously carried as "Reserved from cutting."

The "total" figures in table 1 differ from figures shown in our letter of May 22 because the May 22 letter overlooked recognizing timber in the proposed national recreation area as technically available for cutting.

The other category of timber is called inoperable. It is inoperable for the reasons illustrated in the pictures discussed earlier in this letter. We have made an estimate of the inoperable volumes in trees of commercial size on the lands in the present North Cascades Primitive Area, the Glacier Peak Wilderness, and the changes that would be made under S. 1321. These estimates are summarized in table 2 following:

TABLE 2.—INOPERABLE AREAS

	Forested area (acres)	Timber volume (million)
Within areas now classed as "Reserved from cutting".....	305,000	4,300
Net changes under S. 1321.....	32,600	690
Net total area and volume remaining classed as "Reserved from cutting".....	337,600	4,990

The above figures are elaborated in more detail in table B attached to this letter.

What does all this show?

It shows that there are now reserved from cutting in primitive and wilderness areas about 103,000 acres classed as operable commercial forest land, and about 305,000 acres classed as inoperable. These acres bear, respectively, volumes estimated at 2,697 million board feet and 4,300 million board feet. This total of 6,997 million board feet has never been carried in the inventory and, consequently, enactment of S. 1321 would make no change as far as these totals are concerned.

It also shows that enactment of S. 1321 would have a net effect of increasing the "operable" area by 13,662 acres, bearing 302 million board feet, and increasing the area classed as inoperable by 32,600 acres bearing 690 million board feet.

The only significant figure here is the 302 million board feet of operable volume, which could sustain an annual allowable cut of between 4 and 5 million board feet. This represents a little less than 2 percent of the allowable annual cut of the three national forests involved.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELEY,  
Associate Chief.

## APPENDIX

TABLE A.—OPERABLE AREAS RESERVED FROM CUTTING<sup>1</sup>

Category	Commercial forest area (acres)	Timber volume (million)	Reserved allowable annual cut (million)
Land under Forest Service jurisdiction now classed as "Reserved from cutting".....	103,731	2,697	31
Portion of above which S. 1321 would change to national recreation area where cutting is permitted.....	5,713	172	1.0
Under S. 1321 additions to the national park.....	16,296	348	4.5
Under S. 1321, net changes in Glacier Peak Wilderness and proposed Pasayten Wilderness.....	3,078	126	2
Net total of area and volume remaining "Reserved from cutting" under S. 1321.....	117,393	2,999	36.5
In addition to the above, S. 1321 would transfer area from national forest to the Ross Lake National Recreation Area where cutting is permitted as follows: Under S. 1321, additions to Ross Lake National Recreation Area where cutting is permitted.....	7,724	232	2.5

<sup>1</sup> Estimated commercial forest land, timber volume, and allowable annual cut for operable areas now reserved from cutting and as these figures would be changed by S. 1321.

TABLE B.—INOPERABLE AREAS<sup>1</sup>

Category	Forest area (acres)	Estimated volume in trees of commercial size on these inoperable forest acres (million board feet)
Land under Forest Service jurisdiction now classed as "Reserved from cutting".....	305,000	4,300
Portion of above which S. 1321 would change to national recreation area.....	23,400	520
Under S. 1321, additions to the national park.....	46,600	960
Under S. 1321, net changes in Glacier Park Wilderness and proposed Pasayten Wilderness.....	9,400	250
Net total of inoperable area and volume remaining reserved from cutting.....	337,600	4,990
In addition to the above, S. 1321 would transfer area from national forest to the Ross Lake National Recreation Area where cutting is permitted as follows: Under S. 1321, additions to Ross Lake National Recreation Area where cutting is permitted.....	20,000	440

<sup>1</sup> Estimate of the inoperable forest land and the timber volume thereon in trees of commercial size within primitive and wilderness areas and as these figures would be changed by S. 1321.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
FOREST SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C., May 22, 1967.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is information concerning timber volumes and potential ski areas requested for the record in connection with S. 1321, a bill to establish a North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness, and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

About 80 percent of the timber volume on lands covered by S. 1321 has never been included in Forest Service allowable cut determinations. This is because the land on which this timber volume occurs has been classed by the Forest Service, by a series of designations made between 1931 and 1940, as primitive area or as land to be studied

for possible future designation as either a primitive area or as some other type of area for recreation use in which timber would not be harvested, or the harvesting would be substantially curtailed.

The present North Cascades Primitive Area was established in two classification actions, one in 1931 and the other in 1935. Major portions of the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness were made a part of the Glacier Peak Limited Area in 1940 under a plan that contemplated deferral of road building and timber harvest until the area was reviewed for possible wilderness classification. When it was classified as wilderness in 1960, these areas remained outside of the allowable cut calculations.

Within the area covered by S. 1321, there are slightly over 130,000 acres that meet the definition of commercial forest land. Of this total, about 104,000 acres have never been included in allowable cut determinations for the reasons discussed above. The allowable annual cut that would probably be sustained by the timber on the total area of commercial forest land is about 41 million board feet. Thirty-one million of this is on land that has never been included in allowable cut determinations.

The following table, table 1, summarizes the figures for total area, commercial forest land, timber volume, and allowable annual cut for the areas now classed as "Reserved from cutting," for the areas that would be added to this class under S. 1321, and for the total area.

TABLE 1

	Total acres	Commercial forest acres	Timber volume (million)	Allowable annual cut (million)
Areas now classed as "Reserved from cutting"-----	1, 260, 326	103, 731	2, 697	1 31
Additions under S. 1321-----	373, 522	27, 518	734	10
Total-----	1, 633, 848	131, 249	3, 431	1 41

<sup>1</sup> Actual allowable cut was never calculated for some of these acres because they have been continuously carried as "Reserved from cutting."

Questions were raised at the Washington, D.C., hearings about the comparable figures for the proposed additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, the area estimated at about 10,000 acres in the so-called Suiattle and White Chuck River corridors. The following table (table 2) shows similar information for the area in this proposed addition. A more refined determination of acreage shows this area to be about 12,350 acres rather than the 10,000 acres earlier estimated.

TABLE 2

	Total acres	Commercial forest acres	Timber volume (million)	Allowable annual cut (million)
Proposed additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness...	12, 350	3, 078	126	2

In the valley of Granite Creek, which lies immediately to the east of the proposed North Cascades National Park, the Forest Service proposes two winter-summer sports recreation developments and other facilities for recreation users. This is part of the vicinity in which the



kinds of developments and the kinds of use are governed by the Forest Service "high mountain policy." We propose to omit this area from the allowable cut calculations, but to authorize removal of timber which it is necessary to cut in carrying out the recreation program or to salvage other than incidental occurrence of damage and tree killing by fire, insects, and disease.

You also requested that we supply other information relating to potential ski sites in the North Cascades area. You asked about the extent of data we have on sites within the proposed management units of the North Cascades.

Attached is a map indicating the sites discussed herein.

Much of the information we have on ski sites in the North Cascades area was obtained in 1959 as a part of our recent national forest recreation survey. Four potential sites were identified through this survey. These are: (1) Sandy Butte, (2) Black Butte, (3) Snowy Lake, and (4) Schribers Meadow.

In 1940 the Forest Service identified and studied the Squire Creek site.

During 1965 and 1966, two potential sites were identified in connection with development planning along the North Cross State Highway. These are: (1) Liberty Bell and (2) Gabriel Horn.

Two additional sites have been identified as a part of the continuing planning for recreation on the national forests of the region. These are: (1) Twin Sisters and (2) Tiffany Mountain.

Of the nine sites listed above, seven have been studied or are under further study. These include the four sites along the North Cross State Highway (Gabriel Horn, Snowy Lake, Liberty Bell, Sandy Butte), Squire Creek, Tiffany Mountain, and Twin Sisters. These studies consist primarily of preliminary feasibility determinations. Factors considered are land status, access, weather conditions, terrain, snow conditions, suitability for development, and impacts on other national forest resources.

We are aware of several other potential sites within national forest in the region which have been identified by other groups or agencies. However, we have not studied those sites and do not have detailed information on them. They include:

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Boulder Creek | 5. Hagan Mountain     |
| 2. Blue Lake     | 6. T-Bone Ridge       |
| 3. Harts Pass    | 7. Snowfield Colonial |
| 4. Snowking      |                       |

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELEY,  
*Associate Chief.*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
FOREST SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., August 9, 1967.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*U.S. Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The meeting, at Sedro Woolley on July 22 which you arranged, was a very interesting one. I think the discussion helped to sharpen the points concerning which disagreement has been expressed by the forest industry spokesmen who were present. Now that I understand the way Hubert Wilson developed and treated

the figures which he presented, I must comment that there is surprisingly little difference in the two sets of figures.

This serves to focus attention on the main argument presented by the forest industry spokesmen, which is the matter of how stands that are now inoperable should be treated in the inventory which is considered by Congress in a major land-use allocation bill such as S. 1321. The timber inventory continues to be, of course, only one of the factors which Congress must consider in deciding on the merits of a bill such as S. 1321.

There is no way to give a definitive answer to this question. We have found real problems in trying to forecast 10 years ahead what changes may take place in standards of operability. Cruises made in the late twenties and early thirties gave scant attention to western hemlock. So, by today's standards, they are very conservative. In the midfifties we went too far the other way. We included as operable some areas within the Mount Baker National Forest, for instance, that looked dense enough on an aerial photograph. But the ground was so steep and rocky that men would need ropes to get up to where the timber is located. This was the experience which Supervisor Harold Chriswell told about at Sedro Woolley. He has had the personal experience during his time on the forest of having to reduce the allowable cut from a high of around 220 million boardfeet a year to the present figure of around 165 million board feet. And now he feels certain this figure must be further reduced because we still do not have all the factors properly weighed in classing timber stands as operable or inoperable for today's conditions of operations and sale administration.

In view of this experience on the Mount Baker in the last few years, I feel our estimates of what timber is operable and what is inoperable, as set forth in my letter of July 11, are defensible estimates. And I think this belief is being borne out elsewhere in the mountainous portions of Washington State where this same problem exists without proposals to establish wilderness areas or national parks.

The question of whether timber is operable or inoperable is not the only, nor necessarily the main, question to answer when considering whether a timbered valley should be included in a wilderness area. The timbered valley of the Suiattle River within the Glacier Peak Wilderness is an illustration of this point. This drainage is physically so located as to be in intimate association with Glacier Peak. The peak, of course, is the centerpiece of the wilderness. We do believe that the presence of roads and timber cutting in that close proximity to Glacier Peak is not compatible with maintaining that wilderness environment. Hence, we believe that foregoing this degree of opportunity for timber harvest is a necessary part of a decision to have a wilderness with Glacier Peak as its centerpiece. This was the basis for the Forest Service decision in 1960 to recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture that he establish the Glacier Peak Wilderness with the boundaries as they now are.

Mr. William Moshofsky has called my attention to three errors in my letter of July 11 to you. In the last paragraph on page 1 of that letter, I reported that he and Mr. William Catlow testified at Mount Vernon that "5 billion feet, or more, would be permanently made not available in addition to the 3.4 billion." Mr Moshofsky has informed me that their position at the Mount Vernon hearing was that "the total volume of commercial timber, both operable and inoperable, under S. 1321



was over 5 billion feet." On page 4, in the fourth line of the third paragraph, a figure given as "3.1 billion acres" should be "3.1 million acres." In appendix table B, the first column of figures should be headed "Commercial Forest Area (Acres)" rather than just "Forest Area (Acres)." He is entirely correct on all three counts.

You remember from the discussion at Sedro Woolley that the aerial photograph which I labeled "State Creek," and which is so-labeled in the team report, is incorrectly captioned. It is Copper Basin, a tributary of Early Winters Creek.

It does seem to me that a useful purpose would be served if the status of timber harvesting operations in the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area is clarified. We will be forwarding to you shortly the sort of statement you have requested about how this would be done were the area administered under Forest Service policies.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELEY,  
*Associate Chief.*

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
FOREST SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., September 28, 1967.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*U.S. Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: At the meeting with the timber industry in Sedro Woolley on July 22 you requested a statement on how the timber would be managed in the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area were it to be managed according to Forest Service policies for a national recreation area here.

We have concluded that in areas like this the forest stands should be managed in accordance with some definite objectives rather than to be left entirely to natural forces. It is our experience that the management of forest stands is necessary in areas such as this would be and similar areas managed to accommodate heavy recreational use. This is because forests are dynamic, natural communities. Over the years, the Forest Service has learned that:

- (1) When forest management consists of protection measures only, natural timber losses of catastrophic dimensions invariably occur. Even with the best of protection, they can seldom, if ever, be prevented; and responsible management decisions have to be made to reestablish and retain esthetic values.

- (2) The achievement and maintenance of a naturally scenic, yet firesafe, forest with well-spaced vistas along roads depends upon some active management. Its nature and the extent can be determined only upon the basis of local circumstances.

- (3) When dense forest stands are involved, the satisfactory development of recreation areas, the management and enhancement of the wildlife habitat, and the control of timber growth at rates necessary for development of healthy and attractive stands depends upon some thinning and cleaning.

- (4) If the manager of a forest stand is to prevent major losses and subsequent salvage programs on high-value recreational lands, insect and disease control programs are commonly necessary.



(5) In damaged stands and those of an age subject to deterioration, regeneration, usually by planting or seeding after harvest, and site preparation on selected areas which can be carefully fitted into the landscape is commonly necessary.

While normal logging practices would be detrimental to intensive recreation use, the Forest Service has learned that careful control of all cultural operations can make timber removal compatible with management objectives required for recreation purposes in areas such as the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area. In certain circumstances, carefully administered commercial sales can be an efficient and valuable management tool. They are useful in the development and advance preparation of recreational sites and the management of the wildlife habitat, and they are very significant in any response to natural catastrophes. The removal of timber by commercial sale procedure is made subject to special forest practices which have been or are being developed for application in what we call landscape management or travel influence areas. There has also been significant progress in harvesting methods, and they are being continually improved to allow timber removal without leaving unacceptable landscape scars. This is important, as it allows timber to be harvested by those silvicultural methods which will enhance, or not detract from, the natural appearance of the landscape and still create the forest conditions desired.

It is Forest Service policy in National Recreation Areas and similar areas managed to accommodate heavy recreational use that:

(1) Timber volumes to be removed are not regulated as is the normal industrial yield of a national forest. Timber is utilized only when and where such use promotes or is compatible with and does not significantly impair public recreation values or the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment.

(2) Timber harvesting is carried out for the purpose of:

(a) maintaining or enhancing the natural beauty and varied charm of the forest landscape;

(b) encouraging tree and shrub species with esthetic, recreational, or wildlife values;

(c) maintaining individual large trees and groves of trees in the forest to their pathological maturity; and

(d) providing for openings in forest stands and a timber canopy appropriate for the environment and the recreational uses planned.

(3) In the event of the potential mortality of otherwise merchantable timber due to fire, disease, insect, or wind, a decision to harvest the timber is always based on an analysis of the individual circumstances. If the analysis shows the need to prevent further losses to surrounding healthy stands outweighs the temporary loss of esthetics due to such a harvest, the harvest is initiated. Such an analysis considers and weighs economic values at stake and the impact of the logging plan on surrounding recreation values.

(4) Roadside stands are managed only to the extent necessary to favor tree species of acceptable or particular esthetic value and to maintain a desirable growth and a pleasing appearance that would be as fire safe as practical. The harvest and use of salable trees to

be removed is normally accomplished by commercial timber-sale procedure, but only when their removal can be accomplished without leaving significant and long-lasting visible scars. Otherwise, felling and utilization of trees for campground wood supplies are by recreation work crews. In appropriate cases, artificial regeneration is sometimes necessary.

(5) Clearing for development of recreation sites is accomplished through timber sales with contract specifications designed and administered to produce the desired results. Special stipulations such as those calling for the removal of culls, cutting stumps flush with the ground, specifying the direction of fall and the manner of equipment handling, and the season of operation are included as needed; and sales administration is planned and followed to achieve the desired results.

(6) Where insect or disease attacks threaten to become epidemic and practical control measures are available, they are applied, but always with due consideration for their impact on the recreation values.

All removal of such timber is carried out with care so as to avoid landscape scars and damage to soil and water values. Timber access and work roads are "put to bed" with effective erosion control and suitable barriers to vehicular traffic, but with provision for foot and horse travel by recreationists.

Applying the preceding general policy to the area of the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area would result in dividing the land into two categories which for convenience can be referred to as (1) foreground and (2) background.

The "foreground" areas include: the land in and adjacent to developed recreation sites; land adjacent to travel routes and to waterfronts; and land in and adjacent to sites that are classed as scenic attractions. The local land use plans refer to these as "landscape management areas." In addition, similar management treatment would be accorded all areas classed as "Alpine association" under the Forest Service "high mountain policy."

For lands in the first category, timber would be removed and the logs utilized commercially only for the following purposes:

1. Construction, maintenance, and improvement of roads, trails, authorized reservoirs, ski areas, and other similar activities which would require cutting trees down.
2. Salvage of other than nominal numbers of dead and dying trees because of fire, insects, disease, or other natural catastrophes.
3. Cutting which is esthetically desirable to improve scenery—such as to create designed vistas or viewing lanes, or to maintain a naturally scenic landscape.

The "background" areas include whatever is not in the foreground. These are areas that make up the scenic backdrop for the "foreground" portion or else are unrelated to the foreground areas. The proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area differs from other national recreation area proposals in that there is very little area which meets this classification. Most of the area of this proposed national recreation area would meet our definition of "foreground." That is, it lies in a "Landscape Management Area" or is in the Alpine Resource Association. Because so little of this area lies in the "background" category, here it would be practically all managed for back-



country recreation, primarily by use of trail access. Whenever roads might be needed, they would be located with esthetic needs in mind.

There are two other possible conditions which would justify timber cutting and removal. One would be to stop the spread of a serious insect or disease outbreak if there were no other way to stop it. The other is that no one can see 40 or 50 years ahead. In that time, it is probable there will be equipment with which can be accomplished the same kind of careful harvest that is possible some places today by use of horses. A forest is a dynamic thing that grows, dies, and changes. With the right equipment, carefully done timber harvest may prove to be essential to maintain what by then will be accepted as an esthetically pleasing forest.

There is no way to translate these statements of policy into figures of how much timber volume would be cut in a year or 10 years. The volumes cut would depend on the rate of need for ground for developed recreation activities and on the rate of change in the forest itself. We would expect on-the-ground managers to review the needs periodically so as to know when there are situations requiring correction.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important subject.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELEY.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,  
*Washington, D. C., October 23, 1967.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: At the meeting in Sedro Wooley with the timber industry on July 22, you requested a statement on how the timber would be managed in the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area under National Park Service administration. We are pleased to respond to your request.

The principal policy guidance for the management of national recreation areas is contained in the authorizing legislation for each individual area. Additionally, unless the authorizing legislation specifically provides otherwise in any particular situation, national recreation areas are managed in accordance with Policy Circular No. 1 of the Recreation Advisory Council, dated March 26, 1963, which provides, in part, that—

“\* \* \* outdoor recreation shall be recognized as the dominant or primary resource management purpose. If additional natural resource utilization is carried on, such additional use shall be compatible with fulfilling the recreation mission, and none will be carried on that is significantly detrimental to it.

\* \* \* \* \*

“National recreation areas may include within their boundaries scenic, historic, scientific, scarce or disappearing resources, provided the objectives of the preservation of enjoyment can be achieved on a basis compatible with the recreation mission.”

Certainly, the proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area contains some of these superlative values. Accordingly, a master plan will



be prepared for Ross Lake when it is authorized, consistent with the foregoing directives of the Council and such legislative directives as may be given by the Congress. This master plan will set forth the management objectives and guidelines for our local managers, as is the usual practice with the master plans for all areas we manage. Moreover, a natural resource management plan will be prepared. This plan will identify a primary zone and a secondary zone for recreation.

In the primary zone, forest management will consist mostly of removing timber and utilizing the logs commercially in the following circumstances:

1. Salvage of hazardous trees in public use areas or trees with insect or disease infestation that cannot otherwise be controlled which endanger adjacent healthy plants.

2. Salvage of blowdown or fire-killed timber which might precipitate insect outbreaks or create serious fire hazards.

3. Harvesting of timber for vista clearing and similar cultural treatment along roads, parking areas, lakeshores, and developed sites, keeping in mind the scenic, aesthetic, and ecological considerations.

4. Selective harvesting of timber in development and maintenance of recreational sites such as roads, trails, campgrounds, picnic areas, boat ramps, winter use areas, and visitor centers, as well as maintenance, residential, and administrative sites.

The removal of timber in the foregoing situations is incidental to the more important job of facilitating management of the area for recreation use as the dominant purpose of the area.

In the secondary zone where less intensive recreational activities, such as public recreational hunting and back-country trail use, are prevalent, forest utilization shall consist of—

1. Removal of trees when desirable to enhance the wildlife resource for public recreational hunting; and

2. Harvesting of timber pursuant to the best forest management practices in other designated areas to maintain a dynamic, healthy forest when harvesting will promote or is compatible with, or does not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment.

Moreover, the programs mentioned above for the primary zone may also be applicable in the secondary zone in connection with trail construction, vista clearing, et cetera.

Of course, such areas as are harvested shall, in appropriate situations, be planted or reseeded to facilitate regrowth of a healthy forest.

It is not possible at this time to translate the foregoing management guidelines into anticipated timber volumes. The timber volume for any year, or any period of years, would depend on several factors, such as the rate of development of recreational activities and on the rate of change in the forest itself.

We appreciate very much the opportunity to comment on this matter.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE B. HARTZOG, Jr.,  
*Director.*

## HUNTING AND FISHING

Hunting and fishing uses of the North Cascades have been significant for decades. Many spokesmen for sportsmen's groups appeared before the committee and told of the quality experience enjoyed by hunters penetrating the wilderness valleys. The establishment of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area will perpetuate the traditional back-country hunt in the Stehekin Valley, Rainbow Creek Valley, and Rainbow Ridge areas.

The Secretary of the Interior will enter into a cooperative agreement with the Washington State Department of Game for the management of the fish and game resources of the recreation areas, within the framework of subsection 402(d). A State hunting license will be required within the recreation areas, and a State fishing license will be required of fishermen within either the recreation areas or the park.

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

The committee made four changes in the boundaries suggested by S. 1321, the administration proposal. They are:

1. Add the Windy Peak-Horseshoe Basin area to the Pasayten Wilderness: The North Cascades Primitive Area, designated in 1935, contained some 800,000 acres, and reached from near Mt. Shuksan in the Mt. Baker National Forest some 75 miles along the Canadian border to the eastern boundary of the Okanogan National Forest. The Windy Peak-Horseshoe Basin, the easternmost portion of this primitive area, was omitted from the administration proposal, which suggested placing the boundary almost entirely on topographic features. One of the factors which doubtless had a bearing on the decision not to include this area in the wilderness as proposed by the administration was the belief that over 80 million board feet of timber was involved. Subsequent Forest Service low-intensity cruises indicate that the total timber volume on this 22,000 acres is 18 million board feet. Since the area has been a traditional gateway into the primitive area from the east, the committee chose to extend the boundary in this area to within 1 mile of the eastern boundary of the Okanogan National Forest. This action was also recommended by the Governor's study committee.

2. Add to the Ross Lake National Recreation Area that portion of the Skagit River Valley which is the site of the proposed Copper Creek Dam and Reservoir: As the boundaries were previously drawn, half of the reservoir site would be within the national recreation area and half within the national forest. The superintendent of Seattle City Light asked that the recreation area boundary be extended to place the entire site within one administrative unit.

3. Include the lower Thunder Creek Basin in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area instead of the park.

The affected 3,500 acres of Thunder Creek Basin are tributary to Diablo Lake. Seattle City Light, which has operated hydroelectric projects on the Skagit River since 1924, has made application recently to the Federal Power Commission for license to build a storage reservoir in Thunder Creek gorge. The dam would



rise about 150 feet above the present streambed and would create a mile-long lake of about 135 acres. There would be no powerhouse, but an intake to a 6½-mile tunnel which would transport water into Ross Lake to enhance the water supply for Ross Dam powerhouse. The committee does not believe that it should prejudge the issues before the FPC in this application. Court decisions on recent controversies, particularly on the High Mountain Sheep and Storm King issues, have indicated that the FPC must take into consideration the aesthetic and recreational potential of sites before granting licenses for power projects. While this application is pending and if the FPC should deny the license, the National Park Service should exercise its discretion to administer this 3,500-acre basin in much the same manner it would if the basin was within the park.

4. Designate the lower Stehekin River Valley and upper Lake Chelan areas the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area instead of a part of the national park: Many of the yearlong residents of the Stehekin Valley are descendants of the original homesteaders. Some 1,700 acres, mostly on the valley floor, are in private ownership, and in the past several decades a number of summer homes have been built. The only access to the community is by foot, horseback, boat, or plane, even though there is in existence a road of some 25 miles extending from the village up the valley. The lake, likened by most to the spectacular fjords of Norway, will serve as the primary access for park and recreation area visitors approaching from the southeast. The village and the lower valley, therefore, will have considerable use, and development to accommodate these visitors will be necessary. The Stehekin Valley, the Rainbow Creek Valley, and Rainbow Ridge traditionally have been used by high country big game hunters. The Washington State Department of Game, in cooperation with the Chelan Public Utility District, plans to engage in spawning channel improvement on Stehekin River and Company Creek in order to improve the fishing in 1,500-foot deep Lake Chelan. All these factors were important in the committee's decision to create a 62,000-acre recreation area here, instead of giving the area national park status.

#### FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION OF NEARBY AREAS

The committee encourages the Forest Service to employ its "landscape management" policies in managing certain of the surrounding areas. This landscape management principle can best be described by the following paragraphs from the study team report.

"The land which lies adjacent to campgrounds, lakeshores, major streams, and major recreation travel routes is managed differently than is land not so located. On such land, maintaining an environment that is attractive to recreation users is a main purpose of management. So they are called landscape management areas. And they are managed so as to maintain an attractive landscape.

"This concept recognized that in the foreground, immediately adjacent to a campground, shoreline, or road, maintaining an attractive landscape may require great differences in timber harvest or other resource management activities. Further back, the differences can be less."



Particularly important in this regard are the slopes within view from the surface of Lake Chelan, the White Chuck and Suiattle corridors just below the extensions of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, the Mount Baker area, the Middle Fork of the Cascade River, and the Granite Creek drainage. The committee was particularly concerned about the Mount Baker and Granite Creek areas, which many persons wanted within the park. Here is a letter from the Forest Service which announces its plans for management of the two areas.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
FOREST SERVICE,

*Washington, D.C., October 20, 1967.*

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,  
*U.S. Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: This is in response to your request for a statement on Forest Service management of the Mount Baker and Granite Creek areas in the North Cascades.

In 1926, the Secretary of Agriculture recognized the significance and character of Mount Baker by establishing it as the Mount Baker Park Division of the Mount Baker National Forest. Thus, for over 40 years, the area has been managed with major emphasis on its recreation values. In his order, the Secretary stated the area was to be held for the use and enjoyment of the general public for recreational purposes, coordinately with the purposes for which the Mount Baker National Forest was established. A proper and orderly utilization of timber, forage, water power, and other economic values within the area is permitted; but such utilization is not to impair the values of the area. The text of the order and a statement on management of the Mount Baker area are on pages 170 and 171 of the North Cascades study report.

As to the Granite Creek area, when the Secretary of Agriculture formally established the Glacier Peak Wilderness in 1960, he specified in that order the type of land use and management to be accorded to the national forest lands lying between Glacier Peak Wilderness and the North Cascades primitive area. Granite Creek is included within this area. The area is being managed primarily for the preservation of scenic values and to open and develop it for the use and enjoyment of the large numbers of people who desire other kinds of outdoor recreation than that found in wilderness and those who are unable to engage in wilderness travel. Timber harvesting and other resource utilization is permitted to the extent that they can be properly integrated and harmonized with the recreation and the protection of the outstanding scenic attractions. The text of the order as it pertains to Granite Creek and a statement on the management of the area, of which Granite Creek is a part, are on pages 165 through 168 of the North Cascades study report.

If we can provide additional information, please call on us.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. GREELEY.

Since many of the recreation seekers in the North Cascades will want to visit both national forest areas and the park and recreation areas, the committee encourages the two Secretaries involved to make maximum practical use of joint interpretive and visitor contact facili-

ties. Areas which particularly should be considered for such facilities are the Nooksack Valley, Granite Creek, Stehekin Valley, and the Skagit River Valley.

#### OVERALL MANAGEMENT COORDINATION

The committee recognizes the need for coordination and cooperation between the various Federal and State agencies having management responsibilities in the area. The committee encourages the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to maintain contact with the Governor and other officials of the State and local governments to insure that the actions of all agencies, Federal, State, or local, will be complementary to the unique recreational opportunities in the region.

#### PROPOSED OPEN-PIT MINING IN THE GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS AREA

Representatives of the administration and many of the public witnesses expressed great concern over proposals for an open-pit mining operation in the Glacier Peak Wilderness. The committee is concerned over the impact this would have on the natural, ecological, and scenic values of this wilderness.

The Kennecott Copper Corp. currently owns some 350 acres of patented mining claims and 2,650 acres of unpatented claims in the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Under the provisions of Federal mining law and the Wilderness Act of 1964, the corporation has a legal right to proceed with the development of its mining properties subject to reasonable regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

A number of persons and organizations have proposed that legislative action be taken to prevent opening of mines in wilderness areas. The Governor of Washington proposed that Congress give the Secretary of Agriculture the same power of purchase or condemnation within wilderness areas that the Secretary of the Interior has in national park areas. This apparently contemplates that this new authority would be used to purchase or condemn any mining claims which threatened the character of Glacier Peak or any other wilderness under Forest Service administration. Others have proposed that the Wilderness Act be amended so as to prevent mining and/or prospecting in wilderness. Mr. A. W. Greeley, Associate Chief of the Forest Service, testified that the administration is studying this problem and believes there is a need for legislation on the general subject of mining in wilderness; however, no legislative proposal has been received by Congress to date.

The committee believes that this is a general problem in the management of the national wilderness system and does not involve the Glacier Peak Wilderness alone. This problem raises many questions of overall national policy which will require detailed congressional consideration. Consequently, the committee has determined not to add language to the act which would create a specific exception to existing law.

Similar problems will arise in other areas of our wilderness system. The committee accordingly urges the administration to continue its studies and to present its recommendations to the Congress at an early date.



There are other factors which bear on this immediate problem. The State of Washington has constitutional authority, some of it delegated to the county, to use its police powers to regulate and control activities of this nature. The Department of the Interior recently completed an exhaustive study of surface mining and its effect on the environment, with the intention of transmitting legislative proposals to the Congress in the near future.

The Kennecott Corp. has not definitely announced a final decision to proceed to develop its Glacier Peak Wilderness holdings. Further, there is a danger that a hasty effort to deal with the general problem of mining in wilderness would delay unduly congressional action on S. 1321.

*Statistical summary*

Area:	Size (acres)
North Cascades National Park-----	504, 500
North unit-----	303, 000
South unit-----	201, 500
Ross Lake National Recreation Area-----	105, 000
Lake Chelan National Recreation Area-----	62, 000
Pasayten Wilderness-----	520, 000
Glacier Peak Wilderness additions-----	10, 000
Total private lands in park and 2 recreation areas-----	4, 000
Costs (only for National Park Service units):	
Acquire private lands in park and recreation areas-----	\$3, 500, 000
Development over 1st 5 years for park and recreation areas----	29, 000, 000
Operation and maintenance, 1st year-----	300, 000
Operation and maintenance, after 5th year-----	600, 000

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., March 17, 1967.*

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,  
*President of the Senate,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The President, in his January 30, 1967, message on Protecting Our Natural Heritage, recommended that the 90th Congress establish a national park in the North Cascades area in the State of Washington, provided the wilderness and recreation areas are protected.

The enclosed draft of a proposed bill will carry out the President's recommendation. We strongly recommend that it be enacted.

The bill is based upon a joint study conducted over a period of 2½ years by this Department and the Department of Agriculture of about 6 million acres of Federal lands in the North Cascade Mountains in Washington. The bill (1) establishes a North Cascades National Park; (2) establishes a Ross Lake National Recreation Area; (3) designates a national forest area as the Pasayten Wilderness; (4) designates certain national forest areas for addition to the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness; and (5) provides for the review of the area within the North Cascades National Park with respect to the suitability of any such lands for future designation by the Congress as wilderness areas. A detailed analysis of the provisions of the bill is set forth in an enclosure to this letter.



This proposed legislation has been prepared in collaboration with the Secretary of Agriculture and has his approval.

The man-years and cost-data statements for the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area (based on current assumptions and estimates) required by the act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 652; 5 U.S.C. 642a), when annual expenditures exceed \$1 million are enclosed.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that this proposed legislation is in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

A BILL To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features in the North Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park"). The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests therein within the area designated "national park" on the map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades, Washington," numbered NP-CAS-7000, and dated February 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

## TITLE II—ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "national recreation area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

## TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and recreation area, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

Lands owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation area is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park and recreation area. The national forest land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests within which it was heretofore located.

SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation area and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which he classified as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Secretary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial purposes which he finds are compatible with the use and development of the park or the recreation area, may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later, or for a fixed term of not to exceed 25 years, whichever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may during its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time after the date upon which any use of the property occurs which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

#### TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recreation area in a manner which in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of such existing uses and developments as will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic or other values contributing to public enjoyment. In administering the recreation area, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of the National Park System, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for resource development compatible therewith.



(b) The lands within the recreation area, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary, under such regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable from lands or interest in lands within the recreation area in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 *et seq.*), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation area.

(c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued on lands or interests in lands within the recreation area under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals within the recreation area shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

(d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundary of the recreation area in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and of the State of Washington, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

## TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective counties of receipts from the national forests from which the national park and recreation area are created, as paid under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the elimination of lands from such national forests by the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park or recreation area are legally occupied or utilized on the effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

SEC. 503. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within the park or recreation area or within national forests adjacent to the park and recreation area needed for administrative purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively. The areas so



designated shall be administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the two Secretaries.

SEC. 504. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a *et seq.*), in the recreation area.

SEC. 505. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of Titles I through V of this Act.

## TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, comprising an area of about 500,000 acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

(b) The previous classification of the North Cascades Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, an area classified as such more than 30 days before the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western side thereof, comprising areas totalling about 10,000 acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical or typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the area within the North Cascades National Park, including the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the park for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such area as a wilderness area shall be

accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

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### ANALYSIS OF BILL

Section 101 establishes a North Cascades National Park consisting of about 570,000 acres as depicted on a map on file in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. The park will extend from a few miles below the head of Lake Chelan northwestward including the Stehekin Valley, the Eldorado Peaks area, the Thunder Creek drainage, the Picket Range, and Mount Shuksan. At no other place in the United States do such unique and unparalleled mountain masses occur so close to metropolitan areas. The physical qualifications of the area are such that it will become one of the outstanding units of the national park system and will deservedly attract nationwide attention. Over 99 percent of the lands within the proposed boundaries of the North Cascades National Park are already in Federal ownership.

Section 201 establishes a Ross Lake National Recreation Area of about 100,000 acres which includes portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes and surrounding lands as depicted on the map referred to in section 101 of the bill. This is an area of outstanding scenic, scientific, historic and other values, and one which will offer a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities. The recreation benefits associated with the magnificent mountains, forests, and waters within the area include camping, picnicking, boating, hunting, fishing, and many other activities. Over 98 percent of the lands within the proposed national recreation area are already in Federal ownership.

Section 301 sets forth the methods by which the Secretary of the Interior may acquire property within the boundaries of the national park and recreation area. Lands owned by the State or any of its political subdivisions may be acquired only by donation. This section also transfers the national forest lands within the boundaries of the park and recreation area to the Secretary of the Interior for administration as part of such areas.

Section 302 contains the property exchange provisions that have been used in all recent national park and recreation area bills.

Section 303 makes clear that if the Secretary acquires any property used on the date of this act for agricultural, single-family residential, or commercial purposes compatible with park and recreation use and development, the owner may retain a right of use and occupancy for a lifetime or for a fixed term of not more than 25 years.

Section 401 provides for the administration of the North Cascades National Park under the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4) which governs the administration of all national parks.

Section 402 provides that the Ross Lake National Recreation Area will be administered so as to provide for public outdoor recreation benefits, conservation of the scenic and other values of the area, and for the management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources. In addition, the section permits the leasing of minerals under the Public Land and Acquired Land Mineral Leasing Acts, and



the leasing of minerals that would otherwise be subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws if the Secretary finds such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the national recreation area. It also provides that hunting and fishing will be permitted within the national recreation area under applicable State and Federal laws.

Section 501 provides that the establishment of the national park and recreation area will not affect the present sharing of national forest receipts with the State for use by the affected counties—Skagit, Whatcom, Chelan, Snohomish, and Kittitas—for road and school purposes. Gross revenues to the Mount Baker and Wenatchee National Forests will not be appreciably affected by the creation of the national park and recreation area because the areas involved currently return no appreciable income from timber sales or other sources. However, unless the status quo is maintained with respect to distribution of revenues between the above counties, establishment of the park and recreation area would change the proportionate amounts of national forest receipts allocated to each of those counties.

Section 502 requires the Secretary of the Interior to permit one who uses or occupies any Federal lands included in the park or recreation area under a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any Federal department, agency, or establishment to continue such use or occupancy for the remainder of the term of the instrument or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate, but subject to the terms and conditions of the instrument. This section makes clear that the rights of the State of Washington in the property within the national recreation area used for the North Cross State Highway would not be adversely affected in any way.

Section 503 requires the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, within 2 years after the date of this act, to agree on the designation of the areas within the national park and recreation area and adjacent national forest lands that are needed by the other Secretary for administrative purposes. This section will permit the two Secretaries to agree on areas within the park, recreation area, or forest to be used for the development of public access and other facilities in the administration of such areas.



Section 504 makes clear that nothing in this bill will affect the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act, as amended, within the national recreation area.

Section 505 authorizes the appropriation of funds for the North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

We estimate the cost of acquiring the private lands that are needed for the park and recreation area at approximately \$3 million. Total annual operating expenses for the two areas will be approximately \$560,000 after the fifth year.

Section 601 designates a new national forest wilderness area, the Pasayten Wilderness, as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Pasayten Wilderness consists of about 500,000 acres of land which lies east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted on the map referred to in section 101 of the bill. The western boundary of the Pasayten Wilderness will be coincident with that portion of the eastern boundary of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

Section 602 extends the existing Glacier Peak National Forest Wilderness Area in two places on its western boundary—one extension is in the Suiattle River corridor and the other is in the White Chuck River corridor. The two extensions will add about 10,000 acres to the existing wilderness area.

Section 603 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to file with the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs appropriate maps and legal descriptions of the Pasayten Wilderness and Glacier Peak Wilderness as soon as practicable after the date of this act. These two wilderness areas are to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing the national forest areas designated by that act as wilderness areas.

Section 604 requires the Secretary of the Interior, within 2 years after the date of this act, to review the area within the North Cascades National Park and report to the President on its suitability for preservation as wilderness. Such review will be in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing the review of national park lands for possible wilderness designation.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Subject matter: To establish North Cascades National Park and Skagit National Recreation Area.

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL MAN-YEARS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FIRST 5 YEARS  
OF PROPOSED NEW OR EXPANDED PROGRAMS

	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
<b>Executive direction:</b>					
Superintendent.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Management assistant.....				1.0	1.0
Administrative officer.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Secretary.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total, executive direction.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
<b>Substantive:</b>					
Chief of interpretation and resource management.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Staff naturalist.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Supervisory park ranger.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Supervisory park ranger (subdistrict).....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Park ranger.....	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
Park ranger (seasonal).....	1.0	1.0	2.6	3.0	4.6
Park naturalist (seasonal).....		1.0	1.0	3.0	5.0
Procurement officer.....			1.0	1.0	1.0
Personnel clerk.....					1.0
Clerk-typist.....	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Clerk-typist (seasonal).....		.6	.6	.6	.6
Fire control aide (seasonal).....	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
Chief of maintenance.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Foreman III, R. & T.....			1.0	1.0	1.0
Operator, general.....		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Warehouseman.....				1.0	1.0
Truckdriver.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Maintenance man.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Laborer.....	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0
Signmaker.....		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Trail foreman (seasonal).....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Campground caretaker (seasonal).....	.6	.6	1.0	1.0	1.6
Truckdriver (seasonal).....	.6	.6	1.0	1.0	1.6
Maintenance man.....	.6	.6	.6	1.0	1.6
Laborer.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Janitor.....		.6	.6	1.0	1.0
Total, substantive.....	21.8	30.6	36.0	41.2	51.0
Total, estimated additional man-years of of civilian employment.....	24.8	33.6	39.0	45.2	55.0
<b>Estimated additional expenditures:</b>					
Personal services.....	\$198,500	\$245,900	\$277,300	\$318,400	\$366,200
All other.....	562,000	4,284,000	7,945,800	8,412,800	8,993,600
Total, estimated additional expenditure.....	760,500	4,529,900	8,223,100	8,731,200	9,359,800
<b>Obligations:</b>					
Land and property acquisition.....	3,400,000				
Operations (management, protection, maintenance).....	295,500	404,900	446,100	498,200	559,800
Total, estimated additional obligations.....	3,695,500	404,900	446,100	498,200	559,800







Calendar No. 683

90TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**S. 1321**

[Report No. 700]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20, 1967

Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. MAGNUSON) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

OCTOBER 31, 1967

Reported by Mr. JACKSON, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]

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**A BILL**

To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK**

4       SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and  
5       inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic  
6       mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and  
7       other unique natural features in the North Cascade Moun-

1 tains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established,  
2 subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National  
3 Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park").  
4 The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests  
5 therein within the area designated "national park" on the  
6 map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades,  
7 Washington," numbered ~~NP-CAS-7000~~, *NP-CAS-7002*,  
8 and dated ~~February~~ *October* 1967. The map shall be on file  
9 and available for public inspection in the office of the Direc-  
10 tor, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and  
11 in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of  
12 Agriculture.

13 TITLE II—ROSS LAKE *AND LAKE CHELAN*  
14 NATIONAL RECREATION ~~AREA~~ *AREAS*

15 SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor  
16 recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit  
17 River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with  
18 the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic,  
19 scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public  
20 enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby estab-  
21 lished, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake Na-  
22 tional Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act  
23 as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall con-  
24 sist of the lands and waters within the area designated



1 “national recreation area” “Ross Lake National Recreation  
2 Area” on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

3       *SEC. 202. In order to provide for the public outdoor*  
4 *recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Stehekin*  
5 *River and Lake Chelan, together with the surrounding*  
6 *lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific,*  
7 *historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment*  
8 *of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject*  
9 *to valid existing rights, the Lake Chelan National Recreation*  
10 *Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the “recreation*  
11 *area”). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and*  
12 *waters within the area designated “Lake Chelan National*  
13 *Recreation Area” on the map referred to in section 101 of*  
14 *this Act.*

### 15       TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

16       *SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and rec-*  
17 *reation area, areas, the Secretary of the Interior (herein-*  
18 *after referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) may acquire*  
19 *lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with*  
20 *donated or appropriated funds, or ~~exchange~~ exchange, except*  
21 *that he may not acquire any such interests within the recrea-*  
22 *tion areas without the consent of the owner, so long as the*  
23 *lands are devoted to uses compatible with the purposes of this*

1 *Act.* Lands owned by the State of Washington or any politi-  
 2 cal subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.  
 3 Federal property within the boundaries of the park and rec-  
 4 reation ~~area~~ *areas* is hereby transferred to the administrative  
 5 jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as  
 6 part of the park and recreation ~~area~~ *areas*. The national  
 7 forest land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from  
 8 the national forests within which it was heretofore located.

9       SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire prop-  
 10 erty by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any  
 11 non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park  
 12 and recreation ~~area~~ *areas* and in exchange therefor he may  
 13 convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned  
 14 property under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington  
 15 which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal.  
 16 The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be ap-  
 17 proximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal  
 18 the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the  
 19 grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

20       SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Sec-  
 21 retary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural  
 22 or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial pur-  
 23 poses which he finds are compatible with the use and devel-  
 24 opment of the park or the recreation ~~area~~ *areas*, may, as a  
 25 condition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and

1 occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which  
2 it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of  
3 the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later,  
4 or for a fixed term of not to exceed twenty-five years, which-  
5 ever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may dur-  
6 ing its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so  
7 retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time  
8 after the date upon which any use of the property occurs  
9 which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the  
10 date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates  
11 a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall  
12 pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the  
13 portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of  
14 termination.

#### 15 TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in ac-  
17 cordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535;  
18 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

19 SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recrea-  
20 tion ~~area~~ *areas* in a manner which in his judgment will best  
21 provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) con-  
22 servation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values con-  
23 tributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management,  
24 utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and



1 the continuation of such existing uses and developments as  
2 will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly  
3 impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic,  
4 scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public en-  
5 joyment. In administering the recreation ~~area~~, *areas*, the Sec-  
6 retary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the  
7 administration of the national park system, and such statu-  
8 tory authorities otherwise available to him for the conserva-  
9 tion and management of natural resources as he deems ap-  
10 propriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for  
11 resource development compatible therewith.

12 (b) The lands within the recreation ~~area~~, *areas*, sub-  
13 ject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from  
14 location, entry, and patent under the United States mining  
15 laws. The Secretary, under such *reasonable* regulations as he  
16 deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleas-  
17 able minerals from lands or interest in lands within the recre-  
18 ation ~~area~~ *areas* in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the  
19 Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43  
20 U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable  
21 minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation  
22 ~~area~~ *areas* in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of  
23 February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.),  
24 or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7,  
25 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such dis-

1 position would not have significant adverse effects on the  
2 administration of the recreation ~~area~~ *areas*.

3 (c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued  
4 on lands or interests in lands within the recreation ~~area~~ *areas*  
5 under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as  
6 amended, or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of  
7 August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the  
8 applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of non-  
9 leasable minerals within the recreation ~~area~~ *areas* shall be  
10 disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from  
11 the sale of public lands.

12 (d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on  
13 lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the ~~boundary~~  
14 *boundaries* of the recreation ~~area~~ *areas* in accordance with  
15 applicable laws of the United States and of the State of  
16 Washington, except that the Secretary may designate zones  
17 where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing  
18 shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration,  
19 fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment.  
20 Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pur-  
21 suant to this section shall be put into effect only after con-  
22 sultation with the Department of Game of the State of  
23 Washington.

24 (e) *The Secretary shall not permit the construction or*  
25 *use of any road within the park which would provide vehic-*

1 ular access from the North Cross State Highway to the  
2 Stehekin Road. Neither shall he permit the construction or  
3 use of any permanent road which would provide vehicular  
4 access between May Creek and Hozomeen along the east  
5 side of Ross Lake.

6 TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective coun-  
8 ties of receipts from the national forests from which the  
9 national park and recreation ~~area~~ areas are created, as paid  
10 under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat.  
11 260) , as amended (16 U.S.C. 500) , shall not be affected by  
12 the elimination of lands from such national forests by the  
13 enactment of this Act.

14 SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park  
15 or recreation ~~area~~ areas are legally occupied or utilized on  
16 the effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a  
17 contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by  
18 any department, establishment, or agency of the United  
19 States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such  
20 privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the  
21 terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term  
22 of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer  
23 period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

24 SEC. 503. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to  
25 affect adversely or to authorize any Federal agency to take



1 *any action that would affect adversely any rights or privileges*  
2 *of the State of Washington in property within the Ross Lake*  
3 *National Recreation Area which is being utilized for the*  
4 *North Cross State Highway.*

5       SEC. ~~503~~ 504. Within two years from the date of enact-  
6 ment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the  
7 Secretary of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of  
8 areas within the park or recreation ~~area~~ *areas* or within  
9 national forests adjacent to the park and recreation ~~area~~  
10 *areas* needed for *public use facilities and for* administrative  
11 purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of  
12 the Interior, respectively. The areas so designated shall be  
13 administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the  
14 two ~~Secretaries~~ *Secretaries*, and such *public use facilities, in-*  
15 *cluding interpretive centers, visitor contact stations, lodges,*  
16 *campsites, and ski lifts, shall be constructed according to a*  
17 *plan agreed upon by the two Secretaries.*

18       SEC. ~~504~~ 505. Nothing in this Act shall be construed  
19 to supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of  
20 the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power  
21 Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.),  
22 in the recreation ~~area~~ *areas*.

23       SEC. ~~505~~ 506. There are authorized to be appropriated  
24 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of  
25 titles I through V of this Act.

## 1 TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

2 SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the  
3 Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid  
4 existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part  
5 of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker  
6 National Forest, comprising an area of about five hundred  
7 thousand acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted  
8 in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map  
9 referred to in section 101 of this Act.

10 (b) The previous classification of the North Cascades  
11 Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

12 SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilder-  
13 ness, an area classified as such more than thirty days before  
14 the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within  
15 and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount  
16 Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are  
17 hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River  
18 corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western  
19 side thereof, comprising areas totaling about ten thousand  
20 acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to  
21 Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section  
22 101 of this Act.

23 SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act  
24 takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map  
25 and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the

1 Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Inte-  
2 rior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States  
3 Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions  
4 shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act:  
5 *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical or typograph-  
6 ical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

7 (b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps  
8 as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten  
9 Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness  
10 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in  
11 accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and  
12 thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness  
13 Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness  
14 areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the  
15 effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a  
16 reference to the effective date of this Act.

17 SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment  
18 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the  
19 area within the North Cascades National Park, including  
20 the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and  
21 shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections  
22 3 (c) and 3 (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16  
23 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d) ), his recommendation as to the  
24 suitability ~~of~~ or nonsuitability of any area within the park for  
25 preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such



- 1 area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance  
 2 with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes."

Calendar No. 683

90TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**S. 1321**

[Report No. 700]

## **A BILL**

To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JACKSON and Mr. MAGNITSON

MARCH 20, 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

OCTOBER 31, 1967

Reported with amendments







# DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued November 3, 1967  
For actions of November 2, 1967  
90th-1st; No. 178

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 7

### SENATE

1. RECREATION. Passed as reported S. 1321, to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness, and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. pp. S15755-9
2. FORESTRY. Sen. Hatfield recommended a limitation on log exports to Japan from the Pacific Northwest and inserted several articles on this subject. pp. S15733-5

3. MEAT INSPECTION. Sen. Mondale urged a strong meat inspection program to include all meat sold to the public and criticized certain meatpacking industry officials for "initiation of a political slush fund" in an effort to help "friendly" Congressmen. pp. S15742-3
4. FLOOD INSURANCE. Conferees were appointed on S. 1985, to provide for a national program of flood insurance. House conferees have been appointed. pp. S15771-5
5. POVERTY. Sen. Javits urged passage of the poverty bill and early appropriations to carry out this program. pp. S15754-5
6. ECONOMY. Sen. Proxmire continued his discussion on the current record of economic expansion and inserted an article on this subject. p. S15731
7. LIBRARY SERVICES. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment H. R. 13048, to make certain technical amendments to the Library Services and Construction Act (S. Rept. 716). p. S15709
8. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 2514, to grant the consent of Congress to the Wheeling Creek Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention District Compact (S. Rept. 720). p. S15709
9. BUTTER. Sen. McGovern was added as a cosponsor to S. 2527, to encourage the movement of butter into domestic commercial markets. p. S15712
10. POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendments S. 1341, the proposed Clean Lakes Act of 1967, and S. 1870, to authorize appropriations for mine area acid pollution control demonstration projects. p. D990
11. CIVIL RIGHTS. The Daily Digest states that H. R. 2516, the civil rights bill, was reported with amendment following adjournment (S. Rept. 721). p. D988
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority leader announced the legislative program for next week which includes: Mon., S. 830, age discrimination in employment; Tues., S. 699, to strengthen intergovernmental cooperation. Also, it is anticipated that some time next week the conference report on the public works appropriation bill, the foreign aid authorization bill, and the social security bill will be considered. p. S15779
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., Nov. 6. p. S15779

#### HOUSE

14. AIR POLLUTION. Passed with amendment, S. 780, to improve and expand programs designed to eliminate air pollutants. pp. H14393-453, H14470-1
15. POVERTY. The Rules Committee reported a rule for the consideration of S. 2388, the poverty bill. p. H14529  
Several Representatives discussed pro and con the poverty program. pp. H14392, H14458-60, H14481-3, H14485-91, H14509-10, H14514-18
16. PERSONNEL. Received from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee a report on the Government Employees' Incentive Awards Act (H. Rept. 885), and a report



mont County, Mesa County and San Luis, Colo.; Big Sandy, Ky.; Baldwin, Mich.; and Maistee, Mason, Lake and Newago Counties, also in Michigan.

William P. Kelly, director of the Job Corps, said his agency already owed \$2.75-million to the contractors who run the Job Corps centers. That agency does not advance money to its contractors; they bill the Job Corps for goods and services and are then reimbursed.

"How long they will be willing to give us the credit I am not prepared to say," Mr. Kelly said. "But you have to remember, if they have to borrow to meet their bills, we cannot reimburse them for the interest they must pay. This cuts down on their already small profit, and they are businessmen."

In the Neighborhood Youth Corps, 134 projects in which 39,000 young people are engaged are due for renewal by the end of this month. Twenty-six should have been refunded today.

On Capitol Hill, about 35 Southern Democrats, most of them hard-core conservatives, caucused this afternoon on the \$2.6-billion House poverty authorization bill. They were briefed on its particulars by Sam M. Gibbons of Florida, a key member of the House Education and Labor Committee, which reported out the bill Oct. 20. It is scheduled to go to the House floor for debate early next week.

Mr. Gibbons reported after today's meeting that there was little chance that the group would accept the bill under any circumstances. And Thomas G. Abernethy of Mississippi said as he entered the conference room:

"You can say that even after 15 calls from Head Start officials of the preschool poverty program, I'm still unalterably opposed to the bill."

The legislation will undoubtedly run into a bitter battle on the House floor. One member of today's Southern caucus, Walter B. Jones of North Carolina, predicted that the antipoverty bill would be "torn apart" next week in debate.

Any bill passed by the House would then face an even stiffer fight in joint House-Senate conference committee sessions. The Senate passed a strong antipoverty bill, authorizing \$2.25-billion in funds for the agency, early last month.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK AND ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA—DESIGNATION OF THE PASAYTEN WILDERNESS—AND MODIFICATION OF THE GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS, STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 683, Senate 1321.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1321) to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments, on page 2, line 7, after the word "numbered" strike out "NP CAS 7000,"

and insert "NP-CAS-7002,"; in line 8, after the word "dated" strike out "February" and insert "October"; in the heading in line 13 after the word "LAKE", insert "AND LAKE CHELAN"; in the heading in line 14, after the word "RECREATION" strike out "AREA" and insert "AREAS"; on page 3, at the beginning of line 1, strike out "'national recreation area'", and insert "'Ross Lake National Recreation Area'"; after line 2, insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 202. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Stehekin River and Lake Chelan, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The waters within the area designated "Lake Chelan National Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

In line 17, after the word "recreation", strike out "area", and insert "areas,"; in line 20, after the word "or" where it appears the second time, strike out "exchange.", and insert "exchange, except that he may not acquire any such interests within the recreation areas without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands are devoted to uses compatible with the purposes of this Act."; on page 4, line 4, after the word "recreation" strike out "area" and insert "areas"; in line 6, after the word "recreation" strike out "area" and insert "areas"; in line 12, after the word "recreation" strike out the word "area" and insert "areas"; in line 24, after the word "recreation" strike out "area," and insert "areas,"; on page 5, line 20, after the word "recreation" strike out the word "area" and insert "areas"; on page 6, line 5, after the word "recreation" strike out the word "area," and insert "areas,"; in line 12, after the word "recreation" strike out the word "area," and insert "areas,"; in line 15, after the word "such" insert "reasonable"; in line 18, after the word "recreation", strike out "area" and insert "areas"; at the beginning of line 22, strike out the word "area" and insert "areas"; on page 7, line 2, after the word "recreation" strike out the word "area." and insert "areas,"; in line 9, after the word "recreation" strike out "area" and insert "areas"; in line 13, after the word "the" strike out "boundary" and insert "boundaries"; in line 14, after the word "recreation" strike out "area" and insert "areas"; after line 23 insert:

(e) The Secretary shall not permit the construction or use of any road within the park which would provide vehicular access from the North Cross State Highway to the Stehekin Road. Neither shall he permit the construction or use of any permanent road which would provide vehicular access between May Creek and Hozomeen along the east side of Ross Lake.

On page 8, line 9, after the word "recreation", strike out "area" and insert "areas" in line 15, after the word "recreation", strike out "area" and insert "areas"; after line 23, insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 503. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect adversely or to authorize

any Federal agency to take any action that would affect adversely any rights or privileges of the State of Washington in property within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area which is being utilized for the North Cross State Highway.

On page 9, at the beginning of line 5, change the section number from "503" to "504"; in line 8, after the word "recreation" strike out "area" and insert "areas"; in line 9, after the word "recreation", strike out "area" and insert "areas"; in line 10, after the word "for", insert "public use facilities and for"; in line 14, after the word "two" strike out "Secretaries." and insert "Secretaries, and such public use facilities, including interpretive centers, visitor contact stations, lodges, campsites, and ski lifts, shall be constructed according to a plan agreed upon by the two Secretaries."; at the beginning of line 18, change the section number from "504" to "505"; in line 22, after the word "recreation" strike out "area" and insert "areas,"; and at the beginning of line 23, change the section number from "505" to "506"; so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features in the North Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park"). The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests therein within the area designated "national park" on the map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades, Washington," numbered NP-CAS-7002, and dated October 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

#### TITLE II—ROSS LAKE AND LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and George Lakes, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "Ross Lake National Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 202. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Stehekin River and Lake Chelan, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "Lake Chelan National Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.



## TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that he may not acquire any such interests within the recreation areas without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands are devoted to uses compatible with the purposes of this Act. Lands owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park and recreation areas. The national forest land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests within which it was heretofore located.

SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Secretary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial purposes which he finds are compatible with the use and development of the park or the recreation areas, may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later, or for a fixed term of not to exceed twenty-five years, whichever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may during its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time after the date upon which any use of the property occurs which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

## TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recreation areas in a manner which in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of such existing uses and developments as will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment. In administering the recreation areas, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of the national park system, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate for recrea-

tion and preservation purposes and for resource development compatible therewith.

(b) The lands within the recreation areas, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary, under such reasonable regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interest in lands within the recreation areas in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation areas.

(c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued on lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of non-leasable minerals within the recreation areas shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

(d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundaries of the recreation areas in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and of the State of Washington, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

(e) The Secretary shall not permit the construction or use of any road within the park which would provide vehicular access from the North Cross State Highway to the Stehekin Road. Neither shall he permit the construction or use of any permanent road which would provide vehicular access between May Creek and Hozomeen along the east side of Ross Lake.

## TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective counties of receipts from the national forests from which the national park and recreation areas are created, as paid under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the elimination of lands from such national forests by the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park or recreation areas are legally occupied or utilized on the effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

SEC. 503. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect adversely or to authorize any Federal agency to take any action that would affect adversely any rights or privileges of the State of Washington in property within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area which is being utilized for the North Cross State Highway.

SEC. 504. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within the park or recreation areas or within national forests adjacent to the park and recreation areas needed for public use facilities and for administrative purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively. The areas so designated shall be administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the two Secretaries, and such public use facilities, including interpretive centers, visitor contact stations, lodges, campsites, and ski lifts, shall be constructed according to a plan agreed upon by the two Secretaries.

SEC. 505. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1083), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), in the recreation areas.

SEC. 506. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of titles I through V of this Act.

## TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, comprising an area of about five hundred thousands acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

(b) The previous classification of the North Cascades Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, an area classified as such more than thirty days before the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby extended to include portions of the Sulatle River corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western side thereof, comprising areas totaling about ten thousand acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however*, That correction of clerical or typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the area within the North Cascades National Park, including the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendation as to



the suitability or unsuitability of any area within the park for preservation as wilderness and any designation of any such area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

Mr. JACKSON: Mr. President, it is with great personal pleasure that I bring before the Senate the bill S. 1321, authorizing establishment of the North Cascades National Park, the Lake Ross and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, the Pasayten Wilderness, and making additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness in the State of Washington.

The North Cascades is an area I hiked and explored as a boy. Each time I return I gain a new appreciation of its natural beauty and its power to impress the spirit.

The State of Washington is blessed with a marvelous variety of resources, geography, and climate—from the rain forests of the Olympic Peninsula on the west to semi-arid rangelands on the east. Puget Sound is the great natural harbor around which has grown the metropolitan complex inhabited by the majority of our people. The mighty Columbia River is the aorta of our State's commerce, agriculture, and industry. But perhaps the most distinctive and unforgettable feature of all is the Cascade Mountain Range itself—the watershed of the Pacific Northwest.

Eons ago a massive crustal uplift literally turned this area on edge, exposing granite peaks and ridges so durable they remain today largely as they were following retreat of the great glacier. In more recent times, volcanic activity raised the bulky cones of Baker, Rainier, Adams, and St. Helens—so familiar to all Washingtonians.

Because the high Cascades are in close proximity to flows of moist air from the Pacific, seasonal precipitation has always been heavy on the western slopes. The combination of climate and geography formed great glaciers which have gouged U-shaped valleys as they grind inexorably toward the lowlands.

The result is an imposing display of more than 100 jagged mountain peaks which rise over 6,000 feet from the floors of surrounding valleys. Pressing the sides of these peaks are more than 150 active glaciers. Cradled in the high mountain country are hundreds of icy glacier-fed crystal-clear lakes. Alpine meadows, cascading streams, and evergreen-clad valleys decorate the scene. The National Park Service has described the whole as "an array of alpine scenery unmatched in the United States."

The first white men to penetrate the North Cascades were undoubtedly trappers and hunters—the "mountain men" who captured the imagination of the land-hungry East in the mid-1800's. They found the rugged peaks, mellow valleys, glaciers, cascading streams, and forested foothills much as they exist today. About 1850, prospectors found gold and other metallic ores in the mountains, and there followed a surge of miners and fortune seekers. Small mining operations sprung into existence over much of the area, and a few large commercial mining operations extracted gold, iron, lead, copper chromium, and

other minerals, making significant contributions to the economies of several communities.

The value of the heavily forested foothills and valleys was recognized then, but it was decades before large-scale commercial logging, which characterizes the industry today, was begun.

The abundant supply of cold, rushing water, largely from melting snowfields and glaciers, has become an important source of hydroelectric power. The first hydroelectric project in the North Cascades was the Gorge Dam powerhouse, built in 1924 by Seattle City Light, the municipal utility of Washington's largest city. Since that time, some 20 additional projects have been constructed in the area, including works at Lake Chelan and the dams which created Ross Lake and Diablo Lake.

The lands in the North Cascades became part of the public domain when the United States established title to the Oregon Territory in 1846. In the 1890's most of these lands were placed in forest preserves, and from these preserves the Mount Rainier National Park was created in 1899. In 1905 the preserves were transferred from the General Land Office in the Department of the Interior to the newly created Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture, and were made part of the national forest system. One year later, the first proposal for a national park in the North Cascades was set forth by the Mazamas Club for the Lake Chelan region. In the 61 years since, there have been many proposals, some introduced in Congress as park bills. In 1937 the National Park Service made a comprehensive study of the area and reported that—

Such a Cascade park would outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the United States.

The study report of the North Cascades study team, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture in 1963, stated:

Here occurs the most breathtakingly beautiful and spectacular mountain scenery in the 48 contiguous States.

I want to point out to my colleagues that the bill before us is not an ordinary or even an extraordinary national park bill. It is truly a regional bill. The committee, in its hearings and investigations, verified the findings of the study team that the greatest potential for this relatively untouched region was outdoor recreation. To be sure many persons differed in specifics as to how this potential should best be managed, but there was widespread agreement that protective administration was needed.

I believe the administration and the committee have pieced together a complex of management units which will keep this area forever a scenic masterpiece. The rugged Picket Range—Mount Shuksan area and the Eldorado Peaks area—the mountain wilderness heartland—will comprise the North Cascades National Park. The park will encompass 504,500 acres, which will be studied in accordance with provisions of the Wilderness Act for specific recommendations to the Congress

for wilderness classification within the park.

The Ross Lake National Recreation Area will include the awe-inspiring Skagit River Valley, with its beautiful reservoirs reflecting the snowcapped surrounding mountains. Traversing this 105,000-acre national recreation area will be the North Cross State highway, now under construction. The only transmountain highway in the area affected by the bill, it will bring millions of visitors from West and East. Specific language in S. 1321 makes it clear that this highway will remain under the unhampered jurisdiction and control of the State of Washington.

The lower Stehekin River Valley and the northernmost banks of Lake Chelan will be in the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area of some 62,000 acres. Access to this pristine and lightly inhabited valley is by foot, horseback, air or on the waters of the fjord-like Lake Chelan. No road from the outside penetrates the area, and specific language in the bill is designed to maintain the character of the Stehekin Valley by prohibiting road access. Lake Chelan, some 1,500 feet deep and 55 miles long, lies in a glacial gorge 8,500 feet deep from ridge crest to lake bottom.

To the east of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area is the remainder of what has been until now the North Cascades Primitive Area. The bill would designate this 520,000 acres of the Pasayten Wilderness under the continued management of the U.S. Forest Service. This roadless area has enjoyed protective designation since 1935, when it was designated a primitive area by the Secretary of Agriculture. The geology of this wilderness is somewhat mellower than that within the park and recreation areas, and the climate is drier. The Pasayten has long been a favorite area for backpackers, packtrain trips, and wilderness big-game hunting.

To the south of the North Cascades National Park and the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area is the Glacial Peak Wilderness designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and confirmed with the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The bill would add some 10,000 acres to this wilderness to include additional portions of two river corridors—the Suiattle and White Chuck.

Language in the committee report expresses the committee's concern that the approaches to the Glacier Peak Wilderness just west of the additions in the bill should be managed by the Forest Service under their landscape management policy to assure a scenic buffer for entrance to the wilderness.

The committee adopted a number of amendments which dealt with matters brought to our attention in the extensive public hearings conducted on this legislation. The North Cascades study team itself conducted on-the-scene hearings in Wenatchee, Mount Vernon, and Seattle in October 1963. Following submission of the study team report, I presided at a 2-day Interior Committee hearing in Seattle at which several hundred witnesses appeared or submitted statements. The transcript of this hear-



ing was made available to the administration for consideration in drafting legislation.

After introduction of the bill by my senior colleague, Senator MAGNUSON, and me, the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee under the able chairmanship of the Senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE] conducted hearings in Washington, D.C., in April of this year and at Seattle, Mount Vernon, and Wenatchee in May. A field inspection of the area was undertaken at the time of the May hearings so members of the committee could view in person the magnificence and uniqueness of the area affected by the legislation.

Mr. President, the major amendments adopted by the committee included changing the proposed status of the lower Stehekin Valley area to national recreation area rather than including it within the park. The most important result of this change will be continuation of the historic use of this area for hunting. In addition, recreation area status will be more compatible with the existing private landownership in the area and with the development of improved fishing opportunities by the Washington State Department of Game.

Language in the bill gives statutory authority to the policy of the National Park Service that it will not acquire lands within the Lake Chelan and Ross Lake Recreation Areas without the consent of the owner so long as existing uses of these private lands are not altered in a manner inconsistent with the recreation area purpose.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Washington State Department of Game for the management of the fish and game resources of the reaction areas. The committee report further states the committee's expectation that such an agreement will be made. A State hunting license will be required within the recreation areas, and a State fishing license in both the recreation areas and the North Cascades National Park.

Subsequent to the introduction of S. 1321, Seattle City Light filed an application with the Federal Power Commission to construct a storage reservoir on Thunder Creek within the boundaries of the proposed national park. The committee has readjusted the boundaries to include this site within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area only for the purpose of not prejudging the issues which will be before the FPC. While this application is pending and in the event the FPC determines that a license will not be granted, the committee expects this area to be administered by the National Park Service as if it were within the park boundaries. The Congress may wish to reconsider this matter in the future in the light of future circumstances.

The committee adopted an amendment adding to the new Pasayten Wilderness Area some 22,000 acres to the east in the Windy Peak-Horseshoe Basin area which were not included in the original bill. Recent information from the Forest Service indicated that previous estimates of timber volume in that area were inaccurate.

On the basis of the new information, the committee concluded that the highest and best use of that area would be under wilderness management.

The committee also extended the boundaries of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area to the west down the Skagit River to include approximately 4,200 acres encompassing the site of the proposed Chopper Creek Dam and Reservoir of Seattle City Light. This is in accordance with a request from the municipal utility that the entire dam and reservoir site, rather than just a portion, be within the recreation area.

The committee added language in the bill requiring joint studies by the Agriculture Department and Interior Department of opportunities for development of public use facilities. Particular reference is made to ski lifts, and the committee report points out the desirable sites for ski development may be found on the periphery of the national park, within the recreation areas, or in adjacent areas of the national forest. These areas should be studied and developed on a cooperative basis. As far as I am aware, this is the first time that a national park authorization bill has included specific authorization for the construction of permanent ski lifts. This is not inconsistent with park policy. Permanent ski lifts are operating already in Rocky Mountain, Yosemite, and Lassen National Parks.

A number of individuals and organizations in testimony before the committee advocated adding more of the Cascade River Valley to the park. The committee did not adopt this proposal. However, it is the committee's understanding that Forest Service plans call for management of the scenic approach to the park through this scenic valley under their landscape management policy. Similarly, the committee has recognized the plans and policy of the Forest Service to manage the Mount Baker recreation area and the Granite Creek area in like manner.

Mr. President, the committee report deals at length with the concerns expressed as to the impact of S. 1321 on commercial and industrial activity. This is a valid concern in my State, where the forest products industry is so important to us and where mining may have great potential.

The U.S. Forest Service, which has managed and guarded this area so ably for many years, has provided information, set forth in the committee report, which indicates their view that passage of this legislation will not result in a net decrease in commercial timber available to the industry. There are no operating mines within the area affected by this bill.

Mr. President, S. 1321 represents the results of exhaustive study and wide airing of the conservation issues involved. I urge my colleagues to approve the bill as recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Before I conclude my remarks, I wish to state that the main staff responsibility for the pending measure has been carried by my able administrative assistant, Mr. Sterling Munro. It was his skill and expertise that made possible the unanimous

vote of approval by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. In all of this activity, he was ably assisted by the committee staff director, Mr. Jerry T. Verklér, and our professional staff expert on forestry matters, Mr. Richard K. Griswold.

My distinguished senior colleague [Mr. MAGNUSON] is in the State of Washington today on official business and regrets his not being able to be present on the floor of the Senate in connection with the pending measure. I ask unanimous consent that a statement by Senator MAGNUSON be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON

The United States is at that stage of its development where affirmative action must be taken to preserve for posterity a part of the nation's natural resources. It is imperative that this action be taken now before industrial expansion, together with population growth, make such preservation an impossibility.

It was for these basic reasons that I was very happy to join with Senator Jackson in co-sponsoring the North Cascades Park Bill this year.

Senator Jackson and the Committee on Interior have been deluged with suggestions from hunters, conservationists, fishermen, loggers, homeowners, farmers, skiers, mining companies, highway builders, and disinterested, but concerned, citizens. Each group naturally had its own ideas on how this area of the country should be utilized. The task of the Interior Committee was extremely difficult and it was probably impossible for anyone to develop legislation which would accommodate all those who have an interest in the North Cascades. Despite the monumental obstacles, the Committee under the leadership of its very distinguished Chairman, has produced a very fine bill. It is difficult for me to conceive of any legislation covering this part of the country which would better serve the public interest.

Let me briefly run through some of the positive contributions which this legislation will make.

The establishment of the Lake Chelan National Recreational Area will preserve for the hunters of the country an area which has been traditionally open to hunting. The designation of this area as a recreational area will also assist in preserving the rights of those homeowners who now live there. In addition, of course, the remainder of the public will have the opportunity to enjoy the benefits which accrue from visiting the area.

The bill, while protecting a beautiful part of the State from any man-made violation, will not include within its boundaries any traditional grazing areas which farmers in the State of Washington have customarily used.

The development of new ski areas will be enhanced by this legislation.

For those who are interested in preserving some of the most untamed and unmolested parts of the region, the bill will add considerable acreage to the Pasayten Wilderness area.

The addition of the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan Recreation Areas will provide logging companies with a new source of timber which may be harvested under certain controlled conditions.

With these very brief comments, I would like to say again that I, for one, certainly appreciate the arduous task which was undertaken by Senator Jackson and the Interior Committee and I commend them for



discharging their obligation to the Nation and to the Senate in such an outstanding manner.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. JACKSON. I am happy to yield to the able senior Senator from California.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on the pending bill reads, in part:

The proposed North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas encompass an array of alpine scenery unmatched in the United States. Deep glaciated canyons, more than 150 active glaciers, hundreds of jagged peaks, mountain lakes, and plant communities characterize this section of the Cascade Range.

It was 30 years ago that a comprehensive study was first undertaken by agents of the Government of the United States with respect to the possibility of creating a park in California's sister State of Washington. The able Senator from Washington, the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs [Mr. JACKSON] indicated earlier in his comments to the Senate that the proposal encompassed in S. 1321 is a regional one rather than one for the benefit of a single State alone. I agree.

I want to say for the people of the country and those who follow that this is a week in the U.S. Senate when history surely will have been made. The two Senators from Washington have introduced legislation which not only obtained unanimous approval by the members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, but was received with enthusiasm by all of us who listened in committee to the testimony of those who came forward to speak in behalf of the bill.

Yesterday the Senate approved the creation of a majestic redwood park for all the people of the country. Today the Senate is about to approve a park of similar majesty for the benefit of the American people now and hereafter. I merely wish to spread on the RECORD, as one who sits on the minority side, that this is the kind of action that surpasses any partisan or political concern. I am honored to stand beside my colleague, the chairman of the committee, for this brief moment to urge speedy approval of the bill which he and his colleague from Washington have introduced.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, once again I wish to express my deep appreciation for the leadership and support that have been provided by the able senior Senator from California in the work of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with special reference to the preservation of our great natural resources. I must say that the bill passed yesterday and the bill we are considering today, and a long list—and I think it is an impressive list—of national park, wilderness area, and recreation area bills, have been made possible by the special efforts of the ranking minority member of our committee.

We have been able to report these bills on a purely bipartisan basis, and the bills have been thoroughly reviewed and

carefully examined. The result has been that our votes in committee, with scarcely an exception, have been unanimous.

The able chairman of the Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE] has done yeoman work. He has had to carry the brunt of long and tedious hearings.

Mr. President, it has been the policy of our committee in connection with the establishment of such outdoor areas as national parks, recreation areas, and seashores, to hold hearings in the affected areas. This is not an easy task. As I say, the senior Senator from Nevada has carried the brunt of that requirement that has been laid down by the committee. We have in each instance had the benefit of the testimony of witnesses from the involved areas. I think this has made for better legislation.

Among the results of field hearings has been, in many cases, special provision to take care of people who have cottages or homes in the areas to be included within a national forest or recreation area. This has come to be known as the Cape Cod formula. The very equitable result has been that people who have lived in these areas for a long time are able to continue their habitat as long as there is no change in the use of the property which is contrary to the purposes of the established area.

This policy has been worked out as the result of a special effort made by the able senior Senator from Nevada.

Mr. President, I have very much enjoyed working with my able counterpart on the committee, the distinguished senior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL]. I think this Congress and previous Congresses can take great pride in the long list of constructive bills that have been passed that will affect millions of Americans for generations to come by virtue of Congress having adequately preserved and set aside areas that should be set aside for national parks, recreation and wilderness areas.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments are considered and agreed to en bloc.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "A bill to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and

to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes."

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Senate has significantly enhanced the cause of conservation during the past 2 days by adopting two measures establishing national parks; the redwoods yesterday, North Cascades today. Both of these achievements represent outstanding additions to the already exemplary record of the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON]. As the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs his consistent support for programs that would preserve this Nation's unspoiled beauty has been characterized with strong advocacy and tireless devotion. The Senate is deeply grateful for his efforts.

Of course, the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the ranking minority member of the committee, deserves similarly high praise. Particularly with regard to the passage yesterday of the redwoods bill, but no less so when North Cascades was before the Senate today, Senator KUCHEL demonstrated his effective skill and keen ability. He deserves the Senate's highest commendation.

Others joined to assure the Senate's successful endorsement of these national park proposals. Noteworthy were the efforts of the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], my colleague from Montana [Mr. METCALF], and the junior Senator from California [Mr. MURPHY].

The Senate is grateful also to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] who, yesterday—with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], and others—did not agree entirely with the committee's version of the "redwoods" bill but nonetheless allowed the Senate to vote its will freely and expeditiously.

Again, to Senator JACKSON, Senator KUCHEL, and to all of the committee members goes the sincere appreciation of the Senate for again exhibiting their unstinting dedication to the preservation of those areas of our Nation whose beauty we cherish—a beauty that can be cherished by future generations because of their efforts.

#### ABM DEFENSE SYSTEM

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the October 28, 1967, issue of the State newspaper in Columbia, S.C., publishes a commendable article entitled "Don't Be Half Safe." In this editorial Mr. W. D. Workman, Jr., discusses the debate on the antiballistic missile and points out the shortcomings of the "thin" ABM defense system designed primarily to protect the United States against Red China.

This editorial points out Secretary McNamara's fundamental error in believing that the Soviets will never strike the United States first. The Secretary be-



believes that our assured destruction capability will prevent such an attack. Mr. Workman carefully reminds us that the Communists do not always behave rationally, and that there is an urgent need for America to stand on guard against irrational behavior of all Communists, no matter where they are.

In this regard the State newspaper warns that we should produce not only a limited ABM system, but that we should also proceed to the construction of a missile defense that will deter all of our enemies, not just the Red Chinese.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### DON'T BE HALF SAFE

Now that we've all had a chance to consider Defense Secretary McNamara's proposal for a \$5 billion anti-ballistic-missile (ABM) system, it's time to look dispassionately at what has actually been decided.

We're to have a "thin" ABM defense system designed primarily to protect us against Red China. Such a system will, at length, prove better than nothing—but not much, as we observed last month.

More to the point, now that a good deal of the flak has dispersed, is that were not to have a defense system designed to protect us against Soviet Russia.

Anthony Harrigan, of the *Charleston News and Courier*, points out in the current *Washington Report* of the American Security Council:

"Development of a thin ABM line seems highly dangerous. When a free nation has the strongest possible defenses—defenses that inspire respect—there is little danger of attack by an aggressor. But a light line of defense always has aroused the ambitions of an aggressor. This was the case in the 1920's and 1930's, when advocates of arms limitation insisted that cutting down the size and number of American naval cruiser guns would create conditions of parity with Japan and cause that country to desist from its aggression. The effort had precisely the opposite effect."

The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee has estimated that Red China may have an operational ICBM sometime before 1972. But the Soviets have operational ICBM's right now.

Moreover, the Soviets have multistage, solid-fuel, anti-ballistic-missile defenses already installed around Moscow.

Secretary McNamara's fundamental error is this: He believes the Soviets will never strike us first. He believes that "the assured destructive capability of both countries deters any nuclear exchange."

But Communists don't always behave rationally. Their thought processes aren't akin to ours. Often, they take risks that no normal Western man would take.

America needs to stand on guard against the irrational behavior of all Communists, whether they be Chinese, Russian, or Cuban.

A limited ABM system ought to be deployed, yes; but Congress ought to pressure the Defense Department into making it more of a deterrent to all our enemies—not simply the Red Chinese.

#### AIR WAR IN VIETNAM

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, recently, the *Washington Post* newspaper published an editorial criticizing our military leaders for their testimony before the Senate Preparedness Investigat-

ing Subcommittee hearings on the air war in Vietnam. In particular, this editorial criticized retired Maj. Gen. Gilbert L. Meyers, USAF, for his outspoken criticism of the administration in its conduct of the war.

It is refreshing to note in the October 30, 1967, issue of *Aviation Week & Space Technology* magazine an editorial in support of General Meyers. Editor Robert Hotz commended General Meyers for speaking out and highlighting the dangers of gradualism, targeting restrictions, sanctuary, and technical restrictions. General Meyers took direct issue with earlier testimony by Defense Secretary McNamara on the military value of targets recommended by the JCS but not approved by the White House. He pointed out the fallacy of comparing the output of Vietnam industry with U.S. industrial standards. It is significant to note that an attack on Phuc Yen, the main Mig 21 base in North Vietnam, was authorized by the administration only a few days before the public release of General Meyers' testimony.

I commend this editorial to my colleagues and further recommend a careful study of the entire report of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee on this vital subject.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### AN AIRMAN SPEAKS OUT

For the past year there has been a rising tide of criticism over the ineffectual way that U.S. airpower has been applied in North Vietnam. Initial complaints came from Air Force and Navy pilots who were flying what they termed politically-dictated missions against targets they regarded as militarily useless. During the past year, we added our voice to this criticism in two editorials—"Protecting the MIGs" (AW&ST Apr. 10, p. 21) and "An Ineffectual Strategy" (AW&ST May 15, p. 17). In the waning months of last summer, a succession of top-ranking military leaders testifying to Congress confirmed most of the facts recited in both editorials.

Now, the most devastating expose of this incredible politically-dictated military strategy for the air war over North Vietnam has been provided by the man who was deputy commander of the 7th Air Force in Vietnam for 16 months—Maj. Gen. Gilbert L. Meyers. Gen. Meyers' testimony was given to the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee last August. But it has just been released publicly after passing through a Defense Dept. censorship mill. Gen. Meyers revealed a wealth of new specific details on the policies and procedures that have hamstringed the effective employment of air power over North Vietnam. His testimony goes far beyond anything on the public record to date. He confirms the earlier claims of many combat pilots that their comrades were being killed unnecessarily because of these restrictions and that these White House-directed policies have increased the cost of the war in blood and money and stretched its duration.

Gen. Meyers was able to present such a frank and devastating indictment of these policies primarily because he has retired from the Air Force and is no longer subject to the type of reprisal that has been inflicted on other dissenters still in uniform. We believe that Gen. Meyers' testimony is one of

the most important views to be given the Congress and the American people on what has really been transpiring in the air war over North Vietnam. For that reason, we intend to publish it in full in the next issue of this magazine. In the meantime, here are the main points that Gen. Meyers stressed in his Senate testimony:

**Gradualism:** He detailed the slowly graduated pressure with which U.S. air power was applied during the past two years, beginning with strikes against only two targets a week in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam. Only in the past few weeks have the key targets that the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended in 1966 been attacked. Gen. Meyers said this politically-dictated policy of gradualism had blunted much of the effect of U.S. air power by allowing the enemy sufficient time to build a vast air defense system, develop alternate supply methods and convert sanctuary areas into major operational bases.

**Targeting:** He detailed how targets were released to field commanders from Washington in two-week batches, with very little regard for local factors such as weather, surprise or military effectiveness. He confirmed that Washington limited the sorties for each specific period, regardless of local conditions. Whenever a major target category, such as powerplants or rail lines, was authorized for strike, it was released in piecemeal targeting spread over periods too long for the attacking aircraft to inflict significant damage.

**Sanctuaries:** He noted that throughout his tenure, U.S. pilots were forbidden to attack well-defined zones surrounding Hanoi and Haiphong, a buffer south of the Chinese border and MIG airfields. He said the enemy used these "zones" as sanctuaries to protect vital military equipment and operations.

**Tactical restrictions:** Gen. Meyers confirmed that U.S. pilots were long prevented from attacking MIG fighters on the ground. They were only allowed to engage them defensively in the air, where the enemy had all the advantages of altitude and surprise. He also said that U.S. airmen were not allowed to attack SAM sites unless they could provide photo proof that actual missiles were at the sites. Since this photo-recon release process took an average of 12 hr. and the North Vietnamese could move the SAM missiles in 4 hr., it became impossible to keep the SAM threat under control. He also testified that the political restrictions imposed on airmen included direction and angle of attack and a stereotyped repetition of attack patterns that enabled the enemy to concentrate his defense in key areas and inflict higher casualties on U.S. aircraft.

**Value of targets:** Gen. Meyers took direct issue with previous testimony by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara on the military value of targets that had been recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for attack but not approved by the White House. He noted that applying U.S. industrial standards to Vietnam conditions is a great mistake. He cited tire factories with a very low output by U.S. standards that are vital to keep the North Vietnamese fleet of supply trucks moving and a battery plant that built equipment to power the Viet Cong field command radio network as military targets that should have been attacked. He also said that permission to attack the MIG airfields was denied until a few months ago despite repeated pleas by Air Force and Navy commanders. Approval to hit the main MIG-21 base at Phuc Yen was given only a few days before the public release of his testimony on its high military target value.

We recommend to our readers a thorough perusal of the full text of Gen. Meyers' testimony. We believe he has done a great service







90TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 1321

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NOVEMBER 6, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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## AN ACT

To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3      TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

4      SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and  
5      inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic  
6      mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and  
7      other unique natural features in the North Cascade Moun-  
8      tains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established,

1 subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National  
2 Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park").  
3 The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests  
4 therein within the area designated "national park" on the  
5 map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades,  
6 Washington," numbered NP-CAS-7002, and dated October  
7 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public in-  
8 spection in the office of the Director, National Park Service,  
9 Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief,  
10 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

11 TITLE II—ROSS LAKE AND LAKE CHELAN  
12 NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

13 SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor  
14 recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit  
15 River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with  
16 the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic,  
17 scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public  
18 enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby estab-  
19 lished, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake Na-  
20 tional Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act  
21 as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall con-  
22 sist of the lands and waters within the area designated  
23 "Ross Lake National Recreation Area" on the map referred  
24 to in section 101 of this Act.

25 SEC. 202. In order to provide for the public outdoor



1 recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Stehekin  
2 River and Lake Chelan, together with the surrounding  
3 lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific,  
4 historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment  
5 of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject  
6 to valid existing rights, the Lake Chelan National Recreation  
7 Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation  
8 area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and  
9 waters within the area designated "Lake Chelan National  
10 Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of  
11 this Act.

### 12 TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

13 SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and rec-  
14 reation areas, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter  
15 referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may acquire  
16 lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase  
17 with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except  
18 that he may not acquire any such interests within the recrea-  
19 tion areas without the consent of the owner, so long as the  
20 lands are devoted to uses compatible with the purposes of this  
21 Act. Lands owned by the State of Washington or any politi-  
22 cal subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.  
23 Federal property within the boundaries of the park and  
24 recreation areas is hereby transferred to the administrative  
25 jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as

1 part of the park and recreation areas. The national forest  
2 land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from the  
3 national forests within which it was heretofore located.

4       SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire prop-  
5 erty by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any  
6 non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park  
7 and recreation areas and in exchange therefor he may convey  
8 to the grantor of such property any federally owned prop-  
9 erty under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which  
10 he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The  
11 values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approxi-  
12 mately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the  
13 values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the  
14 grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

15       SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Sec-  
16 retary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural  
17 or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial pur-  
18 poses which he finds are compatible with the use and devel-  
19 opment of the park or the recreation areas, may, as a condi-  
20 tion of such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy  
21 of the property for the same purposes for which it was used  
22 on such date, for a period ending at the death of the owner  
23 or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later, or for a  
24 fixed term of not to exceed twenty-five years, whichever the  
25 owner may elect. Any right so retained may during its exist-

1   ence be transferred or assigned. Any right so retained may  
2   be terminated by the Secretary at any time after the date  
3   upon which any use of the property occurs which he finds is  
4   a use other than one which existed on the date of acquisition.  
5   In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and  
6   occupancy under this section, he shall pay to the owner of the  
7   right the fair market value of the portion of said right which  
8   remains unexpired on the date of termination.

#### 9       TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10       SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in  
11   accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535;  
12   16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

13       SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recrea-  
14   tion areas in a manner which in his judgment will best  
15   provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) con-  
16   servation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values con-  
17   tributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management,  
18   utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and  
19   the continuation of such existing uses and developments as  
20   will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly  
21   impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic,  
22   scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public en-  
23   joyment. In administering the recreation areas, the Sec-  
24   retary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the



1 administration of the national park system, and such statu-  
2 tory authorities otherwise available to him for the conserva-  
3 tion and management of natural resources as he deems ap-  
4 propriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for  
5 resource development compatible therewith.

6 (b) The lands within the recreation areas, subject to  
7 valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location,  
8 entry, and patent under the United States mining laws.  
9 The Secretary, under such reasonable regulations as he deems  
10 appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable  
11 minerals from lands or interest in lands within the recre-  
12 ation areas in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the  
13 Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43  
14 U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable  
15 minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation  
16 areas in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of Febru-  
17 ary 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or  
18 the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947  
19 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition  
20 would not have significant adverse effects on the administra-  
21 tion of the recreation areas.

22 (c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued  
23 on lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas  
24 under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as

1 amended, or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of  
2 August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the  
3 applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of non-  
4 leasable minerals within the recreation areas shall be dis-  
5 posed of in the same manner as moneys received from the  
6 sale of public lands.

7 (d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on  
8 lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundaries  
9 of the recreation areas in accordance with applicable laws  
10 of the United States and of the State of Washington, except  
11 that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish  
12 periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for  
13 reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife man-  
14 agement, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergen-  
15 cies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section  
16 shall be put into effect only after consultation with the De-  
17 partment of Game of the State of Washington.

18 (e) The Secretary shall not permit the construction or  
19 use of any road within the park which would provide vehic-  
20 ular access from the North Cross State Highway to the  
21 Stehekin Road. Neither shall he permit the construction or  
22 use of any permanent road which would provide vehicular  
23 access between May Creek and Hozomeen along the east  
24 side of Ross Lake.

## 1                   TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

2           SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective coun-  
3 ties of receipts from the national forests from which the  
4 national park and recreation areas are created, as paid under  
5 the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260),  
6 as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the  
7 elimination of lands from such national forests by the enact-  
8 ment of this Act.

9           SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park  
10 or recreation areas are legally occupied or utilized on the  
11 effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a con-  
12 tract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any  
13 department, establishment, or agency of the United States,  
14 the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such privileges  
15 to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the terms and  
16 conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term of the  
17 contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer period  
18 of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

19          SEC. 503. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to  
20 affect adversely or to authorize any Federal agency to take  
21 any action that would affect adversely any rights or privileges  
22 of the State of Washington in property within the Ross Lake  
23 National Recreation Area which is being utilized for the  
24 North Cross State Highway.

25          SEC. 504. Within two years from the date of enactment



1 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary  
2 of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within  
3 the park or recreation areas or within national forests ad-  
4 jacent to the park and recreation areas needed for public use  
5 facilities and for administrative purposes by the Secretary of  
6 Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively.  
7 The areas so designated shall be administered in a manner  
8 that is mutually agreeable to the two Secretaries, and such  
9 public use facilities, including interpretive centers, visitor  
10 contact stations, lodges, campsites, and ski lifts, shall be con-  
11 structed according to a plan agreed upon by the two Secre-  
12 taries.

13 SEC. 505. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to  
14 supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the  
15 Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act  
16 (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), in  
17 the recreation areas.

18 SEC. 506. There are authorized to be appropriated such  
19 sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of titles  
20 I through V of this Act.

## 21 TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

22 SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the  
23 Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid  
24 existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part

1 of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker  
2 National Forest, comprising an area of about five hundred  
3 thousand acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted  
4 in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map  
5 referred to in section 101 of this Act.

6 (b) The previous classification of the North Cascades  
7 Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

8 SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilder-  
9 ness, an area classified as such more than thirty days before  
10 the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within  
11 and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount  
12 Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are  
13 hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River  
14 corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western  
15 side thereof, comprising areas totaling about ten thousand  
16 acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to  
17 Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section  
18 101 of this Act.

19 SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act  
20 takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map  
21 and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the  
22 Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Inte-  
23 rior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States

1 Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions  
2 shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act:

3 *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical or typograph-  
4 ical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

5 (b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps  
6 as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten  
7 Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness  
8 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in  
9 accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and  
10 thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness  
11 Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness  
12 areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the  
13 effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a  
14 reference to the effective date of this Act.

15 SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment  
16 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the  
17 area within the North Cascades National Park, including  
18 the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and  
19 shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections  
20 3 (c) and 3 (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16  
21 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d) ), his recommendation as to the  
22 suitability or unsuitability of any area within the park for



1 preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such  
2 area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance  
3 with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

Passed the Senate November 2, 1967.

Attest:

FRANCIS R. VALEO,

*Secretary.*









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AN ACT

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To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

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NOVEMBER 6, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular  
Affairs







# **DIGEST** of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued September 5, 1968  
For actions of September 4, 1968  
90th-2nd; No. 142

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported Flaming Gorge Recreation bill. Rep. Mahon discussed status of appropriation bills. Rep. Zwach deplored farm costs. Rep. Steed objected to farm bill payment limitation.

### SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Continued debate on H. R. 18037, Labor, HEW, and related agencies appropriation bill, adopting committee amendments en bloc to be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment. pp. S10236-45

2. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield inserted a resumé of Sen. Aiken's life which depicts him as "the farmers' friend." pp. S10153-4
3. EXPORTS. Sen. Morse defended his proposed amendment to the foreign aid bill limiting U.S. timber exports. pp. S10169-70
4. CONSUMERS. Both Houses received from the Federal Trade Commission a report concerning the activities of the Commission in implementation of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. pp. S10157, H8300
5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. Both Houses received from the Attorney General a report on exemptions from the antitrust laws to assist in safeguarding the balance-of-payments position of the United States as of July 1, 1968. pp. S10158, H8301
6. WEATHER. Received from the Federal Council for Science and Technology a copy of a letter to the National Science Foundation requesting that Foundation to continue, on a voluntary basis, the function of collecting information on weather modification activities. p. S10158
7. HIGHWAYS. Both Houses received from the Transportation Department a supplemental report to the 1968 National Highway Needs Report, including recommendations regarding the future Federal highway program. pp. S10158, H8301
8. WILDLIFE. Rep. Hansen spoke in support of proposed legislation to give States control over fish and wildlife within their boundaries and inserted a set of resolutions received from the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners dealing with this question. pp. S10193-4

HOUSE

9. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 15245, to establish the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in Utah and Wyo. (H. Rept. 1854). p. H8301  
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 18333, to authorize a study of the feasibility and desirability of establishing an Upper Mississippi Valley National Recreation Area in Ill. and Minn. (H. Rept. 1857). p. H8301  
Conferees were appointed on S. 827, to establish a nationwide system of trails. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. H8231  
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 1384, relating to the administration of the National Park System (H. Rept. 1858). p. H8301  
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 8970, to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, Wash. p. D790







House

Sept. 9, 1968

11. ADJOURNED until Wed., Sept. 11. p. S10499

HOUSE

12. PEARS. Rejected, 111-165, H. R. 10564, to provide marketing orders for pears for canning or freezing. pp. H8351-61

13. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 17023, the Independent Offices and HUD appropriation bill, 1969. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. H8351

14. FOREIGN AID. The conferees agreed to file a report on H. R. 15253, the foreign aid bill (p. D806). Inserted in the "Daily Digest" is a table comparing House and Senate passed amounts and amounts agreed upon by the conferees (p. D807).

15. SCENIC RIVERS. The Rules Committee granted an open rule for consideration of H.R. 18260, to provide for a national scenic rivers system. p. D806

16. RECREATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8970, to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, Wash. (H. Rept. 1870). p. H8425

17. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 17874, to extend the time for filing of applications for the selection of certain lands by Alaska. p. D806

18. REDWOOD PARK. The conferees agreed to file a report on S. 2515, to authorize the establishment of the Redwood National Park. p. D807

19. TRAILS. The conferees agreed to file a report on S. 827, to establish a nationwide system of trails. p. D807

20. BUDGET. Rep. Mahon summarized and inserted a release by Budget Bureau Director Zwick, "Summer Review of the 1969 Budget." pp. H8350, E7754-8

21. DAIRY IMPORTS. Rep. Langen stated the "six-month dairy import totals just released by the USDA confirm the need for the present Tariff Commission hearings to come forth with added restrictions." p. H8350

22. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Findley spoke in support of a payment limitation in any extension of the farm program and inserted a list of payments of \$20,000 or more under the 1967 farm programs. pp. H8362-407

Rep. Zwach expressed concern over "low" rural income and inserted a letter he sent the President asking relief for this situation. p. H8362-3

23. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Schwengel inserted a paper prepared for the Highway Safety Committee of the National Research Council, "Some Safety Aspects of the Size and Weight of Vehicles." pp. H8407-10

24. POTOMAC RIVER. Rep. Mathias, Md., spoke in support of legislation to protect and develop the Potomac River Valley. pp. H8411-12



25. NATURAL RESOURCES. Rep. Aspinall inserted an address, "Responsibilities in Utilizing Natural Resources to the Greatest Advantage." pp. H8412-14

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

26. LANDS. Rep. Aspinall inserted an article focusing attention on some of the problems that surround the administration of our public lands. p. E7741
27. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Madden stated that "few Members of Congress realize the terrific financial drain the Agricultural Act of 1965 has inflicted on the American taxpayers and also its relations with the Commodity Credit Corporation." pp. E7758-9
28. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Rep. Brademas inserted his address before the American Political Science Ass'n., "Government, the Foundations, and the Universities" pp. E7764-6
29. FOREIGN AID; REPORT. Rep. Cunningham reported to his constituents on the "growing and unbelievable waste in the foreign aid program." pp. E7773-4
30. CONSUMER CREDIT. Rep. Sullivan stated that enactment of consumer credit legislation will result in a vast improvement in the quantity and relevance of the information given to consumers in the utilization of credit, and inserted her speech, "Hardheaded But Not Hardhearted Credit Policies." pp. E7774-6

BILLS INTRODUCED

31. FOREIGN TRADE. H. R. 19608 by Rep. Monagan, to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; to the Ways and Means Committee.
32. RURAL AREAS. H. R. 19610 by Rep. Robison, to establish a community self-determination program to aid the people of urban and rural communities in securing gainful employment, achieving the ownership and control of the resources of their community, expanding opportunity, stability, and self-determination, and making their maximum contribution to the strength and well-being of the Nation; to the Ways and Means Committee.
33. TAXES. H. R. 19613 by Rep. Zwach, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the requirements relating to declarations of estimated tax in the case of taxpayers who are farmers (or fishermen), by providing that the filing of an income tax return (on or before April 15) by any such taxpayer shall satisfy such requirements; to Ways and Means Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS SEPT. 10:

General farm legislation, H. Agriculture (exec).

Flat fee for certain import inspections, H. Ways and Means (exec) (Mulhern, ARS, to testify).

Nationwide system of trails, conferees (exec).

ESTABLISHING THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK AND  
ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, DESIGNATING THE  
PASAYTEN WILDERNESS AND MODIFYING THE GLACIER PEAK  
WILDERNESS, IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND FOR OTHER  
PURPOSES

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SEPTEMBER 9, 1968.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the  
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
submitted the following

**REPORT**

[To accompany H.R. 8970]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 8970) to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following language:

**TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK**

SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features in the North Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park"). The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests therein within the area designated "national park" on the map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades, Washington," numbered NP-CAS-7002, and dated October 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

## TITLE II—ROSS LAKE AND LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "Ross Lake National Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 202. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Stehekin River and Lake Chelan, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "Lake Chelan National Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

## TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that he may not acquire any such interests within the recreation areas without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands are devoted to uses compatible with the purposes of this Act. Lands owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park and recreation areas. The national forest land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests within which it was heretofore located.

SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Secretary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial purposes which he finds are compatible with the use and development of the park or the recreation areas, may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later, or for a fixed term of not to exceed twenty-five years, whichever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may during its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time after the date upon which any use of the property occurs which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

## TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recreation areas in a manner which in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits;



(2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of such existing uses and developments as will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment. In administering the recreation areas, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of the national park system, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for resource development compatible therewith.

(b) The lands within the recreation areas, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary, under such reasonable regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interest in lands within the recreation areas in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation areas.

(c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued on lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals within the recreation areas shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

(d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundaries of the recreation areas in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and of the State of Washington, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

(e) The Secretary shall not permit the construction or use of any road within the park which would provide vehicular access from the North Cross State Highway to the Stehkin Road. Neither shall he permit the construction or use of any permanent road which would provide vehicular access between May Creek and Hozomeen along the east side of Ross Lake.

## TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective counties of receipts from the national forests from which the national park and recreation areas are created, as paid under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the elimination of lands from such national forests by the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park or recreation areas are legally occupied or utilized on the effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

SEC. 503. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect adversely or to authorize any Federal agency to take any action that would affect adversely any rights or privileges of the State of Washington in property within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area which is being utilized for the North Cross State Highway.

SEC. 504. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within the park or recreation areas or within national forests adjacent to the park and recreation areas needed for public use facilities and for administrative purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively. The areas so designated shall be administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the two Secretaries, and such public use facilities, including interpretive centers, visitor contact stations, lodges, campsites, and ski lifts, shall be constructed according to a plan agreed upon by the two Secretaries.

SEC. 505. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), in the recreation areas.

SEC. 506. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than \$3,500,000 shall be appropriated for the acquisition of lands or interest in lands.

## TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, comprising an area of about five hundred thousand acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

(b) The previous classification of the North Cascades Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, an area classified as such more than thirty days before the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western side thereof, comprising areas totaling about ten thousand acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical or typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the area within the North Cascades National Park, including the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the park for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.



## PURPOSE

H.R. 8970, as amended, proposes the establishment of a vast, contiguous recreation complex in the State of Washington. As amended, the bill provides for the creation of the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. It would also add the Pasayten Wilderness Area to the national wilderness preservation system and expand the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Similar bills before the committee during the consideration of H.R. 8970 included those by Representative Pelly (H.R. 12139, by request), by Representative May (H.R. 16252), and S. 1321, as approved by the Senate.

## BACKGROUND

For many years after the United States established title to the Oregon Territory in 1846, this entire area was administered as a part of the public domain. During the 1890's, pursuant to an act of Congress, two large forest reserves, administered by the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior, were established. It was from one of these forest reserves, that the Congress created the Mount Rainier National Park in 1899. Administrative jurisdiction over the remainder of the forest reserves was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in 1905 and, ultimately, all or part of five national forests were established in the area.

During the years that followed, suggestions were made that various portions of this scenic mountain country be incorporated into the national park system. In recognition of the outdoor values of the area, several sizable areas have been dedicated to, and protected for, public recreation uses. Included are the 75,000-acre Mount Baker Recreation Area; 973,000 acres of wild and roadless primitive areas; and four large limited areas where roadbuilding and other modifying resource management practices have been precluded for many years.

In spite of the recognition of these values, no overall outdoor recreation survey was undertaken to ascertain the highest and best use of this entire area until early in 1963 when President John F. Kennedy and his Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior initiated a joint cooperative review of the complex and sometimes conflicting uses to which these lands might reasonably be put. As a result of this joint exploration of the North Cascades Mountain region, a detailed report containing the recommendations of the study team was published in December 1965. This comprehensive report and its recommendations, together with the separate views of some of the members of the study team, were the basis of the various legislative proposals considered by the committee.

Hundreds of witnesses were heard and every conceivable viewpoint was expressed in the hearings conducted by the committee. In Seattle, in order to hear all of the witnesses who had the patience and the diligence to wait for an opportunity to testify, the committee was divided and simultaneous hearings were conducted in two separate rooms. More limited hearings were also held in Wenatchee, Wash., and in Washington, D.C.



## AREAS TO BE DESIGNATED

H.R. 8970, as amended, involves 1,204,000 acres of land divided among five units as indicated below:

Area	Acres
North Cascades National Park.....	505,000
Ross Lake National Recreation Area.....	107,000
Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.....	62,000
Pasayten Wilderness.....	520,000
Glacier Peak Wilderness <sup>1</sup> additions.....	10,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,204,000</b>

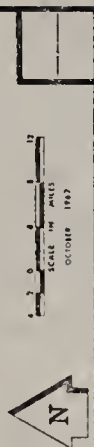
<sup>1</sup> The existing Glacier Peak Wilderness Area was authorized by the Wilderness Act of 1964 and comprises 452,000 acres of land.

The following map delineates the general boundaries of the proposed areas:

**MANAGEMENT UNIT BOUNDARIES**  
**EXISTING ROADS**  
**PROPOSED ROADS**  
**NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARIES**  
**GLACIERS**

**PROPOSED  
MANAGEMENT UNITS  
NORTH CASCADES  
WASHINGTON**

**NOTE** Data on this map are the same as that shown on drawing number NP-CAS-7002, but on a different base.



Embracing some of the most spectacular mountain scenery in the country, the national park to be established by the enactment of H.R. 8970 would include many rugged peaks rising from sea level to an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet. The jagged Picket Range, with its steeple-like crest pierces the clouds in the center of the northern unit of the proposed North Cascades National Park, while Eldorado Peak (elevation 8,868), Mount Buckner (elevation 9,200) and Sahale Mountain (elevation 9,134) reign over the southern unit.

Hundreds of active glaciers clutch the steep slopes of peaks like Mount Shuksan (elevation 9,127) and slice deep canyons as they creep slowly downward creating clear mountain lakes in the pockets below. Flying over this area is a magnificent sight to behold and on the ground its grandeur could provide millions of visitors with an outdoor experience never to be forgotten.

The bill also provides for the establishment of two national recreation areas to be administered as a part of the national park system. Ross Lake National Recreation Area would follow the Skagit River Valley between the northern and southern units of the proposed North Cascades National Park and would proceed upstream to include the lands adjacent to Ross Lake—a 22-mile reservoir behind one of the Nation's highest dams. Through this area, visitors will be able to drive their cars or they may park them and journey into some of the more remote parts of this mountain paradise without the frustrations of traffic congestion.

Lake Chelan National Recreation Area would encompass the upper reaches of Lake Chelan and would include the area known as the Lower Stehekin Valley. While some visitors to this area might travel by air or on horseback, most of them would gain access to this isolated area by taking the 50-mile boat trip up the glacially carved, fiord-like lake to Stehekin—one of three small communities located within the boundaries of the two proposed national recreation areas. For some, this may be the goal of their journey, for others it might be the staging area for an assault upon Glacier Peak (elevation 10,568) and its adjacent wilderness, or the jumping off point for an outing in the southern unit of the national park, or a starting place for a hunting expedition in the recreation area or on adjoining lands administered by the Forest Service.

A new unit, to be known as the Pasayten Wilderness Area, would also be added to the national wilderness preservation system under the provisions of H.R. 8970, as amended. Since 1935, most of this area has been administered and preserved by the Forest Service as the North Cascades Primitive Area. Under the terms of the bill, administration of the area would remain unchanged, but it would be converted from an administratively created primitive area to a wilderness area with statutory recognition.

Finally, the bill proposes to expand the 452,000-acre Glacier Peak Wilderness Area to include two contiguous tracts of land totaling approximately 10,000 acres. These forested areas would provide, it was argued, a reasonable and beneficial buffer zone between the existing wilderness area and active commercial timber operations on nearby lands.



## COORDINATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Altogether the Federal lands in this general vicinity total nearly 7 million acres—an amount equaling 16 percent of the State of Washington and over half of all federally owned lands in the State. Because Federal landownership is so extensive, it is essential that the forest lands lying outside of the areas to be transferred to the Department of the Interior for administration continue to be administered in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. That is not to say, however, that their outdoor recreation potentials should be ignored. On the contrary, one of the most persuasive arguments on behalf of this vast recreation complex is that it affords two of the principal Federal agencies with recreation responsibilities with an opportunity to develop a meaningful and coordinated outdoor recreation plan.

In view of the substantial acreage which will be designated as wilderness, it seems highly appropriate that the National Park Service should embark on the bold and imaginative development program which it described to the committee. This program should seek to maximize public use and enjoyment of the areas being transferred to its jurisdiction. The North Cascades study report states that—

A major reason for recommending a national park is that by means of access and development, the area can be made available to large numbers of people rather than retaining half of the area in wilderness area status, as would be done by the Forest Service.

The committee firmly believes that the two agencies should coordinate their development programs to insure the maximum public enjoyment of the area with the minimum disruption of the values sought to be protected. The objective should be to ease the burden of overuse and to disperse visitors to various points within the region in such a way as to avoid the usual problems arising from intensive use of a small area. With a creative new development program, achievement of this objective is possible without costly or unsightly roads. It is conceivable, in fact, that some useful innovations in this area might prove to be adaptable to other areas where the needs and problems are comparable.

It should be noted that the bill specifically provides that the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture shall, within 2 years of enactment, agree upon the location and development of public use facilities. Such facilities are to be constructed in accordance with the plan mutually agreed upon.

## NEED

The area involved in H.R. 8970 is located in a virtually uninhabited region of the State of Washington yet it could be readily accessible to about 3½ million people. In the broader view, the area is within reasonable driving distance of three west coast States and British Columbia—where 21.6 million people presently reside. This is not the only outdoor recreation area which will serve these people, but pro-

jected population figures indicate that it, along with others, will be required if the outdoor recreation needs of the people are to be served.

Besides the ever-expanding demand for outdoor recreation opportunities, this area merits national recognition for its magnificent mountain beauty. The area compares favorably with our most superlative national parks—Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Great Smoky Mountains, Mount Rainier, and Rocky Mountain, among others. Although it involves federally owned lands almost exclusively, the enactment of this legislation would assure their management and utilization for outdoor recreation; whereas their continued administration by the Forest Service might not always result in recreational values being given priority over all other uses.

#### POTENTIAL ALTERNATE USES OF THE LANDS

While commercial timber operations might conceivably be supported by the forested areas involved in this legislation, the committee was advised that most of the timber volume has never been included in Forest Service allowable cut determinations, because the land on which this timber volume is located has been classified as primitive area or as land to be studied for possible classification as wilderness. If all of the lands involved were to be made available for commercial timber harvest, it is estimated that some 75 percent of the allowable cut would come from stands that have been classified as primitive or limited areas and, hence, have been reserved from cutting. No timber would be harvested in either the proposed national park or the proposed wilderness areas if H.R. 8970 is enacted, but to the extent such activity does not interfere with the purposes for which they are established, regulated logging might be conducted within the national recreation areas.

Another potential alternate use of the lands which the committee considered involved the development of possible mineral values associated with the geology of the area. The history of the area reveals that a considerable effort has been made to discover and develop commercial grade mineral resources. Gold, silver, copper, lead, mercury, iron, chromium, and other valuable minerals have played a significant role in the economy of some communities of the region, but today mining activities play a relatively minor economic role. Nonetheless, most of the lands involved in H.R. 8970, as amended, would continue to be available for mineral development in accordance with established law. The lands of the proposed national park would be closed to mining, but the mineral values on the lands of the national recreation areas could conceivably be developed insofar as such development would not be incompatible with the recreation priority attributed to the area.

Within the proposed wilderness areas, mining and mineral exploration would be governed by the provisions of the Wilderness Act. There is some speculation about the possible development of some patented mining properties of the Kennecott Corp. within the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Without delving into the merits—pro or con—of such development, the committee emphasizes that H.R. 8970 makes no change in the application of the terms of the Wilder-



ness Act with respect to mineral exploration or development within any wilderness area.

Alternate recreation uses of the lands were also discussed. Many who testified on the proposed legislation argued vigorously in behalf of full consideration of such outdoor sports activities as hunting, fishing and skiing. In reaching its conclusions on this legislation, the committee accepted the compromise terms of the bill approved by the Senate which converted the southernmost portion of the originally proposed national park into a national recreation area where hunting would be permitted. Since hunting is a permissible activity in wilderness areas, the only area where the general public would be prohibited from hunting would be within the proposed national park area. Unlike hunting, fishing would be a permissible activity in all of the proposed areas.

Skiing enthusiasts have also shown a great interest in this alpine area which offers, in their view, some outstanding opportunities for winter sports activities. Because this recreational potential is important in the overall use of this area, the committee retained the provision directing the Secretaries to formulate a coordinated development plan to accommodate public recreational use of the area, including the location and development of suitable ski areas.

Finally, the availability of the last potential hydropower sites in the area is assured under the language of the bill. The long-range program of the Department of Lighting of the City of Seattle includes raising Ross Dam and constructing dams at appropriate sites on Copper Creek and Thunder Creek. All of these potential developments, the committee has been advised, could be undertaken without substantially interfering with the recreation activities and development contemplated by this legislation. In fact, these developments should expand the outdoor recreation opportunities by enhancing the water-based recreation resources available in the area.

## COST

### LAND ACQUISITION COST AND POLICY

Because more than 99 percent of the lands involved under the terms of H.R. 8970 are already publicly owned, land acquisition costs should be minimal. It is estimated that acquisition of the privately owned lands, including existing mineral patents, should not exceed \$3,500,000. Accordingly, section 506 of the bill limits the authority to appropriate funds for the acquisition of lands to that amount.

There are no privately owned lands within the proposed national park area and only a few are located within the proposed national recreation areas. The National Park Service does not contemplate, and the bill prohibits, the condemnation of these private interests in land as long as their use is compatible with the purposes of the legislation. Lands owned by the State of Washington (which total approximately 200 acres) may be acquired by donation only, under the terms of the bill. In addition, the bill contains the usual provisions with respect to land exchanges and the retention of a limited estate by a private landowner.



## DEVELOPMENT COST AND POLICY

Development of these areas to maximize public use and enjoyment will require creative and imaginative planning. Already a substantial effort has been made to formulate a development plan which will enable thousands of people to experience the magnificence of the area without destroying the scenic and natural values sought to be protected. In proposing the establishment of a national park, the North Cascades study team conditioned its recommendation upon development of adequate access to the area—including roads and trails, the use of boats and planes, and aerial trams and helicopters. The study report emphatically states:

The recommendation to establish a North Cascades National Park is conditioned upon development of adequate facilities and means of entry so that the large numbers of park visitors can have access to the spectacular and majestic mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, and other attractions of the North Cascades. Means of access must not be limited by the National Park Service to the traditional roads and trails. This area calls for more imaginative and creative treatment, utilizing helicopters, trams, perhaps funiculars and narrow-gage [sic] railroad.

Immediate access to the areas will be somewhat limited by topography. The proposed Ross Lake National Recreation Area will be the only area in the entire complex to be penetrated by a trans-mountain thoroughfare. Through it, proper development will enable visitors to gain access into the northern and southern sectors of the proposed North Cascades National Park. Visitors to the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, as indicated above, will arrive primarily by boat, but some may come by air or by horseback. From that area, access can be gained to the southern sector of the park and to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Completion of the North Cross State Highway will enhance the opportunities to penetrate the proposed Pasayten Wilderness Area.

This country is most scenic, but is also rugged and relatively inaccessible. Construction of roadways for auto travel would be extremely costly and would result in irreparable permanent scars on an otherwise unblemished landscape. To avoid unnecessary defacement and disruption of the scenic and natural values and yet promote public access, use and enjoyment of the recreation and park areas, the installation of modern lifts or trams to transport visitors to some of the ridge tops seems to be highly appropriate. Instead of forcing visitors into cramped, congested areas of intensive use, this large unspoiled parkland could become a model of visitor dispersion. While affording visitors a reasonable opportunity to experience the breathtaking beauty of this spectacular mountain panorama, such innovations could be designed to avoid disruption of the values which this legislation seeks to preserve and protect.

Combining the Glacier Peak Wilderness and the Pasayten Wilderness, where no substantial manmade intrusions are to be undertaken, nearly a million acres of land will be preserved for those who wish the solitude of the wilderness. The validity of preserving such areas is

unquestioned, but it should be noted that these outdoorsmen are far fewer in number than are those who engage in other outdoor activities. Referring to the entire 7-million acre study area, "The North Cascades Study Report" states that there were only 13,000 wilderness travelers who journeyed into the back country, compared with some 400,000 picnickers, 187,000 hunters, and 345,000 fishermen who enjoyed outings in the area. During the cold months, the mountains are areas of retreat for winter sports enthusiasts who made more than 700,000 visits to the snow and ski areas in the 1961-62 season. Because of the variety of activities enjoyed by the public within this vast area, and because large areas are, or will be, preserved as wilderness, the park and recreation areas established pursuant to the enactment of this legislation should be utilized to assure public use and enjoyment to the fullest extent possible without destroying for which they are established.

Extensive developments in remote areas require a substantial investment. As was stated heretofore, the National Park Service and the Forest Service are directed to develop a coordinated development program to avoid duplication of effort and to encourage full utilization of the best outdoor recreation resources. Subject to future appropriations, tentative plans for trams, ski lifts, ferry service, short inroads, visitor contact points, and associated public facilities are estimated to involve an investment of \$28,775,000 in the first 5 years and \$6,520,000 in future years.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The principal difference between H.R. 8970, as introduced, and H.R. 8970, as amended, is that the 570,000-acre national park originally proposed has been reduced to 505,000 acres. The area removed from the proposed park, under the amended bill, would be established and designated as the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

In brief, the other differences between the two bills are:

##### 1. PURPOSE

H.R. 8970—To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness.

H.R. 8970, as amended—Same as H.R. 8970, except it also establishes a Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

##### II. AREA, SIZE, AND ADMINISTRATION

Area	H.R. 8970		H.R. 8970, as amended	
	Acres	Administered by—	Acres	Administered by—
North Cascades National Park.....	570,000	Interior.....	505,000	Interior.
Ross Lake National Recreation Area.....	100,000	do.....	107,000	Do.
Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.....			62,000	Do.
Pasayten Wilderness.....	500,000	Agriculture.....	520,000	Agriculture.
Glacier Peak Wilderness, additions.....	10,000	do.....	10,000	Do.
Total.....	1,180,000		1,204,000	

## III. LANDOWNERSHIP AND ACQUISITION COSTS

H.R. 8970

	National Park	National recreation area	Total
Federal.....	566, 195	99, 200	665, 395
State.....	200		200
City of Seattle.....		440	440
Private.....	1, 725	360	2, 085
Mineral patents.....	1, 880		1, 880
Total.....	570, 000	100, 000	670, 000

Note: Land acquisition costs: Private land in national park and recreation area, including mineral patents, \$3,402,000.

H.R. 8970, AS AMENDED

	North Cascades National Park	Ross Lake National Recreation Area	Lake Chelan National Recreation Area	Total
Federal.....	503, 120	104, 697	60, 075	667, 892
State.....	0	0	200	200
City of Seattle.....	0	1, 086	0	1, 086
Private.....	0	1, 117	1, 725	2, 842
Mineral patents.....	1, 800	100	0	1, 900
Total.....	505, 000	107, 000	62, 000	674, 000

Note: Land acquisition costs: Private land in national park and recreation areas, including mineral patents, \$3,402,000.

## IV. PROPERTY ACQUISITION AUTHORITY

H.R. 8970—Within the boundaries of the park and recreation area the Secretary may acquire property by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except lands owned by the State and its political subdivisions may be acquired only by donation. The bill transfers Federal property within the park and recreation area boundaries to the Secretary's jurisdiction.

H.R. 8970, as amended—Same as H.R. 8970, except that section 301 provides that the Secretary may not acquire private property within the recreation areas, without the owner's consent, so long as the property is used compatibly with the purposes of the act. In addition, section 506 limits the appropriation authorized for land acquisition to \$3,500,000.

## V. DEVELOPMENTS

*A. North Cross-State Highway*

H.R. 8970—No specific provision, but section 502 of the bill makes clear that the rights of the State of Washington in the property within the national recreation area used for this highway would not be adversely affected in any way.

H.R. 8970, as amended—Specific provision in section 503 that the bill will not adversely affect any rights or privileges of the State in the property within the national recreation areas used for this highway.

*B. Construction of other roads*

H.R. 8970—No provision.

H.R. 8970, as amended—Specifically provides in section 402(e) that the Secretary of the Interior shall not permit the construction or use



of (1) any road within the park which would provide vehicle access from the North Cross-State Highway to the Stehekin Road, or (2) any permanent road which would provide vehicle access between May Creek and Hozomeen along the east side of Ross Lake.

*C. Public use facilities*

H.R. 8970—No specific provision.

H.R. 8970, as amended—Specific provision in section 504 that within 2 years after enactment of the bill the two Secretaries shall agree on areas needed for public use facilities (including interpretive centers, visitor contact stations, lodges, campsites, and ski lifts) and such facilities are required to be constructed according to a plan agreed upon by the two Secretaries.

H.R. 8970, as amended, conforms with the language of S. 1321, as approved by the Senate, except with respect to section 506. As amended by the committee, this provision limits the appropriation authorized for land acquisition to \$3,500,000.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

The executive communication of the Department of the Interior follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D.C., March 17, 1967.*

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The President, in his January 30, 1967, message on protecting our natural heritage, recommended that the 90th Congress establish a national park in the North Cascades area in the State of Washington, provided the wilderness and recreation areas are protected.

The enclosed draft of a proposed bill will carry out the President's recommendation. We strongly recommend that it be enacted.

The bill is based upon a joint study conducted over a period of 2½ years by this Department and the Department of Agriculture of about 6 million acres of Federal lands in the North Cascade Mountains in Washington. The bill (1) establishes a North Cascades National Park; (2) establishes a Ross Lake National Recreation Area; (3) designates a national forest area as the Pasayten Wilderness; (4) designates certain national forest areas for addition to the existing Glacier Peak Wilderness; and (5) provides for the review of the area within the North Cascades National Park with respect to the suitability of any such lands for future designation by the Congress as wilderness areas. A detailed analysis of the provisions of the bill is set forth in an enclosure to this letter.

This proposed legislation has been prepared in collaboration with the Secretary of Agriculture and has his approval.

The man-years and cost-data statements for the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area (based on current assumptions and estimates) required by the act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 652; 5 U.S.C. 642a), when annual expenditures exceed \$1 million are enclosed.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that this proposed legislation is in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

A BILL To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features in the North Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park"). The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests therein within the area designated "national park" on the map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades, Washington," numbered NP-CAS-7000, and dated February 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

## TITLE II—ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "national recreation area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

## TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and recreation area, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation area is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park and recreation area. The national forest land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests within which it was heretofore located.



SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation area and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Secretary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial purposes which he finds are compatible with the use and development of the park or the recreation area, may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later, or for a fixed term of not to exceed 25 years, whichever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may during its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time after the date upon which any use of the property occurs which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

#### TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 402.(a). The Secretary shall administer the recreation area in a manner which in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of such existing uses and developments as will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic or other values contributing to public enjoyment. In administering the recreation area, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of the National Park System, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for resource development compatible therewith.

(b) The lands within the recreation area, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary, under such regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interest in lands within the recreation area in



the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation area.

(c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued on lands or interests in lands within the recreation area under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals within the recreation area shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

(d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundary of the recreation area in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and of the State of Washington, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

## TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective counties of receipts from the national forests from which the national park and recreation area are created, as paid under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the elimination of lands from such national forests by the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park or recreation area are legally occupied or utilized on the effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

SEC. 503. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within the park or recreation area or within national forests adjacent to the park and recreation area needed for administrative purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively. The areas so designated shall be administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the two Secretaries.

SEC. 504. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Com-

mission under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), in the recreation area.

SEC. 505. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of Titles I through V of this Act.

## TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, comprising an area of about 500,000 acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

(b) The previous classification of the North Cascades Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, an area classified as such more than 30 days before the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western side thereof, comprising areas totalling about 10,000 acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical or typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(b) Upon the filing of the legal description and maps as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the area within the North Cascades National Park, including the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c) and (d)), his recommendation as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the park for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.



## ANALYSIS OF BILL

Section 101 establishes a North Cascades National Park consisting of about 570,000 acres as depicted on a map on file in the Office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. The park will extend from a few miles below the head of Lake Chelan northwestward including the Stehekin Valley, the Eldorado Peaks area, the Thunder Creek drainage, the Picket Range, and Mount Shuksan. At no other place in the United States do such unique and unparalleled mountain masses occur so close to metropolitan areas. The physical qualifications of the area are such that it will become one of the outstanding units of the national park system and will deservedly attract nationwide attention. Over 99 percent of the lands within the proposed boundaries of the North Cascades National Park are already in Federal ownership.

Section 201 establishes a Ross Lake National Recreation Area of about 100,000 acres which includes portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes and surrounding lands as depicted on the map referred to in section 101 of the bill. This is an area of outstanding scenic, scientific, historic and other values, and one which will offer a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities. The recreation benefits associated with the magnificent mountains, forests, and waters within the area include camping, picnicking, boating, hunting, fishing, and many other activities. Over 98 percent of the lands within the proposed national recreation area are already in Federal ownership.

Section 301 sets forth the methods by which the Secretary of the Interior may acquire property within the boundaries of the national park and recreation area. Lands owned by the State or any of its political subdivisions may be acquired only by donation. This section also transfers the national forest lands within the boundaries of the park and recreation area to the Secretary of the Interior for administration as part of such areas.

Section 302 contains the property exchange provisions that have been used in all recent national park and recreation area bills.

Section 303 makes clear that if the Secretary acquires any property used on the date of this act for agricultural, single-family residential, or commercial purposes compatible with park and recreation use and development, the owner may retain a right of use and occupancy for a lifetime or for a fixed term of not more than 25 years.

Section 401 provides for the administration of the North Cascades National Park under the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), which governs the administration of all national parks.

Section 402 provides that the Ross Lake National Recreation Area will be administered so as to provide for public outdoor recreation benefits, conservation of the scenic and other values of the area, and for the management, utilization, and disposal, of renewable natural resources. In addition, the section permits the leasing of minerals under the Public Land and Acquired Land Mineral Leasing Acts, and the leasing of minerals that would otherwise be subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws if the Secretary finds such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the national recreation area. It also provides that hunting and fishing will be permitted within the national recreation area under applicable State and Federal laws.



Section 501 provides that the establishment of the national park and recreation area will not affect the present sharing of national forest receipts with the State for use by the affected counties—Skagit, Whatcom, Chelan, Snohomish, and Kittitas—for road and school purposes. Gross revenues to the Mount Baker and Wenatchee National Forests will not be appreciably affected by the creation of the national park and recreation area because the areas involved currently return no appreciable income from timber sales or other sources. However, unless the status quo is maintained with respect to distribution of revenues between the above counties, establishment of the park and recreation area would change the proportionate amounts of national forest receipts allocated to each of those counties.

Section 502 requires the Secretary of the Interior to permit one who uses or occupies any Federal lands included in the park or recreation area under a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any Federal department, agency, or establishment to continue such use or occupancy for the remainder of the term of the instrument or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate, but subject to the terms and conditions of the instrument. This section makes clear that the rights of the State of Washington in the property within the national recreation area used for the North Cross State Highway would not be adversely affected in any way.

Section 503 requires the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior, within 2 years after the date of this act, to agree on the designation of the areas within the national park and recreation area and adjacent national forest lands that are needed by the other Secretary for administrative purposes. This section will permit the two Secretaries to agree on areas within the park, recreation area, or forest to be used for the development of public access and other facilities in the administration of such areas.

Section 504 makes clear that nothing in this bill will affect the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act, as amended, within the national recreation area.

Section 505 authorizes the appropriation of funds for the North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

We estimate the cost of acquiring the private lands that are needed for the park and recreation area at approximately \$3 million. Total annual operating expenses for the two areas will be approximately \$560,000 after the fifth year.

Section 601 designates a new national forest wilderness area, the Pasayten Wilderness, as part of the national wilderness preservation system. The Pasayten Wilderness consists of about 500,000 acres of land which lies east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted on the map referred to in section 101 of the bill. The western boundary of the Pasayten Wilderness will be coincident with that portion of the eastern boundary of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area.

Section 602 extends the existing Glacier Peak National Forest Wilderness Area in two places on its western boundary—one extension is in the Suiattle River corridor and the other is in the White Chuck River corridor. The two extensions will add about 10,000 acres to the existing wilderness area.

Section 603 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to file with the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs appropriate maps and legal descriptions of the Pasayten Wilderness and

Glacier Peak Wilderness as soon as practicable after the date of this act. These two wilderness areas are to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing the national forest areas designated by that act as wilderness areas.

Section 604 requires the Secretary of the Interior, within 2 years after the date of this act, to review the area within the North Cascades National Park and report to the President on its suitability for preservation as wilderness. Such review will be in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing the review of national park lands for possible wilderness designation.

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL MAN-YEARS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FIRST 5 YEARS  
OF PROPOSED NEW OR EXPANDED PROGRAMS

Estimated additional man-years civilian employment	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
<b>Executive direction:</b>					
Superintendent.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Management assistant.....				1.0	1.0
Administrative officer.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Secretary.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total, executive direction.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
<b>Substantive:</b>					
Chief of Interpretation and Resource Manage- ment.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Staff naturalist.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Supervisory park ranger.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Supervisory park ranger (subdistrict).....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Park ranger.....	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0
Park ranger (seasonal).....	1.0	1.0	2.6	3.0	4.6
Park naturalist (seasonal).....		1.0	1.0	3.0	5.0
Procurement officer.....			1.0	1.0	1.0
Personnel clerk.....					1.0
Clerk typist.....	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Clerk typist (seasonal).....		0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Fire control aide (seasonal).....	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.0
Chief of maintenance.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Foreman III R. & T.....			1.0	1.0	1.0
Operator general.....		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Warehouseman.....				1.0	1.0
Truck driver.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Maintenance man.....	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Laborer.....	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0
Signmaker.....		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Trail foreman (seasonal).....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Campground caretaker (seasonal).....	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.6
Truck driver (seasonal).....	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.6
Maintenance man.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.6
Laborer.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Janitor.....		0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0
Total substantive.....	21.8	30.6	36.0	41.2	51.0
Total estimated additional man-years of civilian employment.....	24.8	33.6	39.0	45.2	55.0
<b>Estimated additional expenditures:</b>					
Personal services.....	\$198,500	\$245,900	\$277,300	\$318,400	\$366,200
All other.....	562,000	4,284,000	7,945,800	8,412,800	8,993,600
Total estimated additional expenditures.....	760,500	4,529,900	8,223,100	8,731,200	9,359,800
<b>Obligations:</b>					
Land and property acquisition.....	3,400,000				
Operations (management, protection, mainte- nance).....	295,500	404,900	446,100	498,200	559,800
Total estimated additional obligations.....	3,695,500	404,900	446,100	498,200	559,800

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The committee recommends the approval of H.R. 8970, as amended.

H. F. 8370

8112





Union Calendar No. 770

90TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 8970

[Report No. 1870]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 20, 1967

Mr. MEEDS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

SEPTEMBER 9, 1968

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

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## A BILL

To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK**

4       **SEC. 101.** In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and  
5       inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic  
6       mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and  
7       other unique natural features in the North Cascade Moun-  
8       tains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established,

1 subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National  
2 Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park").  
3 The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests  
4 therein within the area designated "national park" on the  
5 map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades,  
6 Washington," numbered NP-CAS-7000, and dated Febru-  
7 ary 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public  
8 inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Serv-  
9 ice, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief,  
10 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

## 11 TITLE II—ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION 12 AREA

13 SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor  
14 recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit  
15 River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with  
16 the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic,  
17 scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public  
18 enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby estab-  
19 lished, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake Na-  
20 tional Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act  
21 as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall con-  
22 sist of the lands and waters within the area designated  
23 "national recreation area" on the map referred to in section  
24 101 of this Act.



## TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and recreation area, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation area is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park and recreation area. The national forest land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests within which it was heretofore located.

SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation area and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal

1 the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the  
2 grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

3       SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Sec-  
4 retary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural  
5 or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial pur-  
6 poses which he finds are compatible with the use and devel-  
7 opment of the park or the recreation area, may, as a con-  
8 dition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and  
9 occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which  
10 it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of  
11 the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later,  
12 or for a fixed term of not to exceed twenty-five years, which-  
13 ever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may dur-  
14 ing its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so  
15 retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time  
16 after the date upon which any use of the property occurs  
17 which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the  
18 date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates  
19 a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall  
20 pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the  
21 portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of  
22 termination.

#### 23       TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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3 vide for ~~(1)~~ public outdoor recreation benefits; ~~(2)~~ con-  
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5 tributing to public enjoyment; and ~~(3)~~ such management,  
6 utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and  
7 the continuation of such existing uses and developments as  
8 will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly  
9 impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic,  
10 scientific, historic or other values contributing to public en-  
11 joyment. In administering the recreation area, the Seere-  
12 tary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the  
13 administration of the National Park System, and such statu-  
14 tory authorities otherwise available to him for the conserva-  
15 tion and management of natural resources as he deems ap-  
16 propriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for re-  
17 sources development compatible therewith.

18        ~~(b)~~ The lands within the recreation area, subject to  
19 valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location,  
20 entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The  
21 Secretary, under such regulations as he deems appropriate,  
22 may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from  
23 lands or interest in lands within the recreation area in the  
24 manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4,  
25 1939, as amended (~~53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387~~), and he



1 may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or  
2 interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance  
3 with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as  
4 amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands  
5 Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et  
6 seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have signif-  
7 icant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation  
8 area.

9 (c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued  
10 on lands or interests in lands within the recreation area under  
11 the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended  
12 or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7,  
13 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act;  
14 and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals  
15 within the recreation area shall be disposed of in the same  
16 manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

17 (d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on  
18 lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundary  
19 of the recreation area in accordance with applicable laws of  
20 the United States and of the State of Washington, except  
21 that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish  
22 periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for  
23 reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife  
24 management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emer-  
25 gencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this

1 section shall be put into effect only after consultation with  
2 the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

3 TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective coun-  
5 ties of receipts from the national forests from which the  
6 national park and recreation area are created, as paid under  
7 the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260),  
8 as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the  
9 elimination of lands from such national forests by the enact-  
10 ment of this Act.

11 SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park  
12 or recreation area are legally occupied or utilized on the  
13 effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a  
14 contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by  
15 any department, establishment, or agency of the United  
16 States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such  
17 privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the  
18 terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term  
19 of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer  
20 period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

21 SEC. 503. Within two years from the date of enactment  
22 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary  
23 of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within  
24 the park or recreation area or within national forests adjacent  
25 to the park and recreation area needed for administrative

1 purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of  
2 the Interior, respectively. The areas so designated shall be  
3 administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the  
4 two Secretaries.

5 SEC. 504. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to  
6 supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the  
7 Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act  
8 (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), in  
9 the recreation area.

10 SEC. 505. There are authorized to be appropriated such  
11 sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of titles  
12 I through V of this Act.

## 13 TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

14 SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the  
15 Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid  
16 existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part  
17 of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker  
18 National Forest, comprising an area of about five hundred  
19 thousand acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted  
20 in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map  
21 referred to in section 101 of this Act.

22 (b) The previous classification of the North Cascades  
23 Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

24 SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilder-  
25 ness, an area classified as such more than thirty days before



1 the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within  
2 and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount  
3 Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are  
4 hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River  
5 corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western  
6 side thereof, comprising areas totaling about ten thousand  
7 acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to  
8 Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section  
9 101 of this Act.

10 SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act  
11 takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map  
12 and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the  
13 Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Inte-  
14 rior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States  
15 Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions  
16 shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act:  
17 *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical or typograph-  
18 ical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

19 (b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps  
20 as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten  
21 Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness  
22 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in  
23 accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and  
24 thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness

1 Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness  
2 areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the  
3 effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a  
4 reference to the effective date of this Act.

5       SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment  
6 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the  
7 area within the North Cascades National Park, including  
8 the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and  
9 shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections  
10 ~~3(e) and 3(d)~~ of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16  
11 U.S.C. 1132 ~~(e) and (d)~~), his recommendation as to the  
12 suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the park for  
13 preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such  
14 area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance  
15 with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

16 *TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK*

17       *SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and*  
18 *inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic*  
19 *mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and*  
20 *other unique natural features in the North Cascade Moun-*  
21 *tains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established,*  
22 *subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National*  
23 *Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the “park”).*  
24 *The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests*  
25 *therein within the area designated “national park” on the*

1 map entitled "*Proposed Management Units, North Cascades,*  
2 *Washington,*" numbered NP-CAS-7002, and dated October  
3 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public in-  
4 spection in the office of the Director, National Park Service,  
5 Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief,  
6 Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

7 TITLE II—ROSS LAKE AND LAKE CHELAN  
8 NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

9 SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor  
10 recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit  
11 River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with  
12 the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of scenic,  
13 scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public  
14 enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby estab-  
15 lished, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake Na-  
16 tional Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act  
17 as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall con-  
18 sist of the lands and waters within the area designated "*Ross*  
19 *Lake National Recreation Area*" on the map referred to in  
20 section 101 of this Act.

21 SEC. 202. In order to provide for the public outdoor  
22 recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Stehekin  
23 River and Lake Chelan, together with the surrounding lands,  
24 and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and



1 other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands  
2 and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid ex-  
3 isting rights, the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area  
4 (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area").  
5 The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters  
6 within the area designated "Lake Chelan National Recre-  
7 ation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this  
8 Act.

9 TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

10 SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and rec-  
11 reation areas, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter  
12 referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may acquire  
13 lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase  
14 with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except  
15 that he may not acquire any such interests within the recrea-  
16 tion areas without the consent of the owner, so long as the  
17 lands are devoted to uses compatible with the purposes of this  
18 Act. Lands owned by the State of Washington or any politi-  
19 cal subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.  
20 Federal property within the boundaries of the park and  
21 recreation areas is hereby transferred to the administrative  
22 jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as  
23 part of the park and recreation areas. The national forest  
24 land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from the  
25 national forests within which it was heretofore located.

1       *SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire prop-*  
2 *erty by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-*  
3 *Federal property within the boundaries of the park and*  
4 *recreation areas and in exchange therefor he may convey to*  
5 *the grantor of such property any federally owned property*  
6 *under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which he*  
7 *classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values*  
8 *of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately*  
9 *equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall*  
10 *be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the*  
11 *Secretary as the circumstances require.*

12       *SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Sec-*  
13 *retary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural*  
14 *or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial pur-*  
15 *poses which he finds are compatible with the use and devel-*  
16 *opment of the park or the recreation areas, may, as a condi-*  
17 *tion of such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy*  
18 *of the property for the same purposes for which it was used*  
19 *on such date, for a period ending at the death of the owner*  
20 *or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later, or for a*  
21 *fixed term of not to exceed twenty-five years, whichever the*  
22 *owner may elect. Any right so retained may during its exist-*  
23 *ence be transferred or assigned. Any right so retained may*  
24 *be terminated by the Secretary at any time after the date*

1 upon which any use of the property occurs which he finds is  
2 a use other than one which existed on the date of acquisition.  
3 In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and  
4 occupancy under this section, he shall pay to the owner of the  
5 right the fair market value of the portion of said right which  
6 remains unexpired on the date of termination.

#### 7 TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in  
9 accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535;  
10 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

11 SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recrea-  
12 tion areas in a manner which in his judgment will best  
13 provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) con-  
14 servation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values con-  
15 tributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management,  
16 utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and  
17 the continuation of such existing uses and developments as  
18 will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly  
19 impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic,  
20 scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public en-  
21 joyment. In administering the recreation areas, the Sec-  
22 retary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the  
23 administration of the national park system, and such statu-  
24 tory authorities otherwise available to him for the conserva-  
25 tion and management of natural resources as he deems ap-



1 *propriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for*  
2 *resource development compatible therewith.*

3       *(b) The lands within the recreation areas, subject to*  
4 *valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location,*  
5 *entry, and patent under the United States mining laws.*  
6 *The Secretary, under such reasonable regulations as he deems*  
7 *appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable*  
8 *minerals from lands or interest in lands within the recre-*  
9 *ation areas in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the*  
10 *Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43*  
11 *U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable*  
12 *minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation*  
13 *areas in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of Febru-*  
14 *ary 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or*  
15 *the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947*  
16 *(30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition*  
17 *would not have significant adverse effects on the administra-*  
18 *tion of the recreation areas.*

19       *(c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued*  
20 *on lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas*  
21 *under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as*  
22 *amended, or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of*  
23 *August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the*  
24 *applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of non-*  
25 *leasable minerals within the recreation areas shall be dis-*

1 posed of in the same manner as moneys received from the  
2 sale of public lands.

3 (d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on  
4 lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundaries  
5 of the recreation areas in accordance with applicable laws  
6 of the United States and of the State of Washington, except  
7 that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish  
8 periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for  
9 reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife  
10 management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emer-  
11 gencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this  
12 section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the  
13 Department of Game of the State of Washington.

14 (e) The Secretary shall not permit the construction or  
15 use of any road within the park which would provide vehic-  
16 ular access from the North Cross State Highway to the  
17 Stehekin Road. Neither shall he permit the construction or  
18 use of any permanent road which would provide vehicular  
19 access between May Creek and Hozomeen along the east  
20 side of Ross Lake.

## 21 TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective coun-  
23 ties of receipts from the national forests from which the  
24 national park and recreation areas are created, as paid under  
25 the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260),

1 as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the  
2 elimination of lands from such national forests by the enact-  
3 ment of this Act.

4       *SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park*  
5 *or recreation areas are legally occupied or utilized on the*  
6 *effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a con-*  
7 *tract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any*  
8 *department, establishment, or agency of the United States,*  
9 *the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such privileges*  
10 *to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the terms and*  
11 *conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term of the*  
12 *contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer period*  
13 *of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.*

14       *SEC. 503. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to*  
15 *affect adversely or to authorize any Federal agency to take*  
16 *any action that would affect adversely any rights or privileges*  
17 *of the State of Washington in property within the Ross Lake*  
18 *National Recreation Area which is being utilized for the*  
19 *North Cross State Highway.*

20       *SEC. 504. Within two years from the date of enactment*  
21 *of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary*  
22 *of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within*  
23 *the park or recreation areas or within national forests ad-*  
24 *acent to the park and recreation areas needed for public use*



1 facilities and for administrative purposes by the Secretary of  
2 Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively.  
3 The areas so designated shall be administered in a manner  
4 that is mutually agreeable to the two Secretaries, and such  
5 public use facilities, including interpretive centers, visitor  
6 contact stations, lodges, campsites, and ski lifts, shall be con-  
7 structed according to a plan agreed upon by the two Secre-  
8 taries.

9       *SEC. 505.* Nothing in this Act shall be construed to  
10 supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the  
11 Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act  
12 (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), in  
13 the recreation areas.

14       *SEC. 506.* There are hereby authorized to be appropriated  
15 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of  
16 this Act, but not more than \$3,500,000 shall be appropriated  
17 for the acquisition of lands or interest in lands.

## 18                   TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

19       *SEC. 601. (a)* In order to further the purposes of the  
20 Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid  
21 existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part  
22 of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker  
23 National Forest, comprising an area of about five hundred  
24 thousand acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted

1 in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map  
2 referred to in section 101 of this Act.

3 (b) The previous classification of the North Cascades  
4 Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

5 SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilder-  
6 ness, an area classified as such more than thirty days before  
7 the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within  
8 and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount  
9 Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are  
10 hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River  
11 corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western  
12 side thereof, comprising areas totaling about ten thousand  
13 acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to  
14 Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section  
15 101 of this Act.

16 SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act  
17 takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map  
18 and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the  
19 Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Inte-  
20 rior and Insular Affairs Committee of the United States  
21 Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions  
22 shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act:  
23 Provided, however, That correction of clerical or typograph-  
24 ical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

1       (b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps  
2 as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten  
3 Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness  
4 shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in  
5 accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and  
6 thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness  
7 Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness  
8 areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the  
9 effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a  
10 reference to the effective date of this Act.

11       SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment  
12 of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the  
13 area within the North Cascades National Park, including  
14 the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and  
15 shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections  
16 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16  
17 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendation as to the  
18 suitability or unsuitability of any area within the park for  
19 preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such  
20 area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance  
21 with said subsection of the Wilderness Act.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes."











[Report No. 1870]

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**A BILL**

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To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. MEEDS

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APRIL 20, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

SEPTEMBER 9, 1968

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed







# DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued September 17, 1968  
For actions of September 16, 1968  
90th-2nd No. 150

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House passed intergovernmental cooperation bill. House passed Flaming Gorge Recreation Area bill. House passed Wash. and Oreg. wilderness bills. Sen. Nelson introduced and discussed school lunch bill.

### SENATE

1. REORGANIZATION. Received from the President a proposed bill to further amend Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958, as amended, in order to change the name of the Office of Emergency Planning to the Office of Emergency Preparedness and Federal-State Relations; to the Armed Services Committee. p. S10781
2. APPROPRIATIONS. At Sen. Allott's request, Sen. Cotton was appointed to replace Sen. Smith as conferee on the independent offices appropriation bill. p. S10834

3. WILDLIFE. Received a GAO report on the opportunities for improvement in policies for acquiring migratory waterfowl refuges, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior Department. p. S10781
4. FOREIGN AID. Received a GAO report on economic assistance provided to Korea by the Agency for International Development. p. S10781
5. HOUSING. Received a GAO report on the need for more realistic minimum wage rate determinations for certain federally financed housing in the Washington metropolitan area. p. S10781
6. STATE RESOLUTIONS. Received several Calif. Legislature resolutions calling for rates on feed grains to be reduced proportionately to lowered dressed meat rates; for legislation to resolve problems relating to the use of waters of certain streams of the nation; and for Federal guidelines relating to pest control in the U.S. pp. S10781-2
7. RECREATION. House and Senate conferees were appointed on S. 119, the scenic rivers bill. pp. S10792-6, H8695
8. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Bennett inserted a Western Farm Bureau Conference speech which traces the history and purposes of the Western States Water Council. pp. S10798-9
9. EDUCATION. Both Houses received from the President the First Annual Report of the National Advisory Committee on Adult Basic Education (H. Doc. 384). pp. S10775, H8680

#### HOUSE

10. WILDERNESS; RECREATION. Passed without amendment S. 444, to establish the Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in Utah and Wyo. H. R. 15245, a similar bill, passed earlier as reported was tabled. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. H8667-9  
Passed as reported H. R. 18333, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility and desirability of establishing an Upper Mississippi Valley National Recreation Area between Wood River, Ill., and Minneapolis, Minn. p. H8669  
Passed without amendment S. 2751, to designate the Mount Jefferson Wilderness, Willamette, Deschutes, and Mount Hood National Forests, Oreg. This bill will now be sent to the President. H. R. 13512, a similar bill, was tabled. pp. H8663-4
- Passed with amendment S. 1321, to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, Wash. H. R. 8970, passed earlier under suspension of the rules, was tabled. pp. H8765-72
- Passed with amendment (to substitute the language of H. R. 16771) S. 3379, to designate certain lands in the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Morris County, N. J., as wilderness. H. R. 16771, passed earlier by a vote of 269-22 under suspension of the rules, was tabled. pp. H8679-80, H8755-59



the 8 acres we will increase the value of the other 12. That is No. 1.

As to No. 2, we must remember we are paying approximately 30 percent of the cost of operating the OAS. We are in partnership with the OAS and are paying about 30 percent of the cost.

This year they paid out over a half million dollars in rental for five buildings around the city. We feel that this will benefit the taxpayer, by putting them in one spot and eliminating the half-million-dollar rental.

Mr. GROSS. We ought long ago to have stopped putting any contributions into the foreign groups.

Mr. GRAY. That is a matter under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Affairs Committee, not the Public Works Committee.

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill.

(Mr. McEWEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, Washington traditionally has been the site of the two principal permanent bodies of the Organization of American States—the Pan American Union—constituting the General Secretariat—and the Council. This is provided for both in the present OAS Charter and in the amendments to the charter now being ratified by the member states. At the same time, the need for a new site within this city for a new consolidated OAS headquarters building has become urgent. The OAS Secretariat offices in Washington are presently scattered through five or six separate buildings in crowded conditions at a time when the functions of the OAS are expanding because of its increased responsibilities under the Alliance for Progress. This arrangement is administratively inefficient and also costly, requiring the expenditure of the OAS of almost \$550,000 annually in rent. It is important that these OAS offices be brought together in one place with adequate space and facilities.

Since 1964 the OAS Council, the Council's Building Committee, and the OAS Secretariat have been increasingly concerned with this problem and have been seeking, in consultation with the U.S. Government, a suitable site in Washington for the location of a new headquarters building. None of the properties in Washington presently occupied by the OAS is adequate for this purpose.

The proposed bill H.R. 16175 authorizes the Secretary of State to donate to the OAS for its headquarters site 8 acres of land within the area formerly occupied by the Bureau of Standards in the area bounded by Connecticut Avenue, Van Ness Street, Reno Road, and Tilden Street. The Department of State and the OAS consider that this site would be a very favorable one for the OAS headquarters. It is in a good location with appropriate surroundings, and will have good transportation facilities for the large number of OAS employees who will work there. At the present time the OAS Secretariat has about 1,000 employees in Washington, a number which could double in the years ahead.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, since this is the Federal City and the designated

headquarters site of the OAS I think it important that we make it possible for this hemispheric organization to acquire an adequate and efficient building in which it can operate in the years ahead. During the coming decades the countries of Central and South America will be growing and developing at a greater rate than any other comparable area of the world. Hemisphere solidarity in the years ahead will be more important than ever. The means by which this can most effectively be achieved is through the OAS. It is in our own interest that this organization be made to feel welcome in Washington. This we can do by passing this bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 16175, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### TO ESTABLISH THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK AND ROSS LAKE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8970) to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 8970

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features in the North Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park"). The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests therein within the area designated "national park" on the map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades, Washington," numbered NP-CAS-7002, and dated October 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

#### TITLE II—ROSS LAKE AND LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 20.1 In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake National Recreation area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "Ross Lake National Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 20.2. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Stehekin River and Lake Cheelan, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Lake Cheelan National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "Lake Cheelan National Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

#### TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that he may not acquire any such interests within the recreation areas without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands are devoted to uses compatible with the purposes of this Act. Lands owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park and recreation areas. The national forest land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests within which it was heretofore located.

SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Secretary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial purposes which he finds are compatible with the use and development of the park or the recreation areas, may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later, or for a fixed term of not to exceed twenty-five years, whichever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may during its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time after the date upon which any use of the property occurs which he finds is a use other than one which existed



on the date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

#### TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recreation areas in a manner which in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of such existing uses and developments as will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment. In administering the recreation areas, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of the national park system, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for resource development compatible therewith.

(b) The lands within the recreation areas, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary, under such reasonable regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interest in lands within the recreation areas in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation areas.

(c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued on lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals within the recreation areas shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

(d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundaries of the recreation areas in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and of the State of Washington, except that the Secretary may designate zones where and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to his section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

(e) The Secretary shall not permit the construction or use of any road within the park which would provide vehicular access from the North Cross State Highway to the Stehekin Road. Neither shall he permit the construction or use of any permanent road which would provide vehicular access be-

tween May Creek and Hozomeen along the east side of Ross Lake.

#### TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective counties of receipts from the national forests from which the national park and recreation areas are created, as paid under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the elimination of lands from such national forests by the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park or recreation areas are legally occupied or utilized on the effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

SEC. 503. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect adversely or to authorize any Federal agency to take any action that would affect adversely any rights or privileges of the State of Washington in property within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area which is being utilized for the North Cross State Highway.

SEC. 504. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within the park or recreation areas or within national forests adjacent to the park and recreation areas needed for public use facilities, and for administrative purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively. The areas so designated shall be administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the two Secretaries, and such public use facilities, including interpretive centers, visitor contact stations, lodges, campsites, and ski lifts, shall be constructed according to a plan agreed upon by the two Secretaries.

SEC. 505. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), in the recreation areas.

SEC. 506. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than \$3,500,000 shall be appropriated for the acquisition of lands or interest in lands.

#### TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, comprising an area of about five hundred thousand acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

(b) The previous classification of the North Cascades Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, an area classified as such more than thirty days before the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby extended to include portions of the Sulattle River corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western side thereof, comprising areas totaling about ten thousand acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Addi-

tions to Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however*, That correction of clerical or typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the area within the North Cascades National Park, including the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendation as to the suitability or unsuitability of any area within the park for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsection of the Wilderness Act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded? Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 8970 involves the creation of a national park and two national recreation areas, as well as the establishment of a new wilderness area and the expansion of an existing one. Altogether, these areas comprise a total of 1,204,000 acres of land—most of which are already federally owned.

As many Members of the House are aware, I am sure, most of our national parks have been created from existing Federal areas. Only in recent years, have we begun to find it desirable and necessary to acquire substantial areas of privately owned lands for park and recreation purposes. The proposal now before us falls into this classical category.

Federal title to this entire area goes back to 1846 when the Oregon Territory became a part of the United States. It was first administered by the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior. Jurisdiction was transferred to the Department of Agriculture when the Forest Service was established in 1905. H.R. 8970 would shift jurisdiction over approximately 674,000 acres back to the Department of the Interior to be administered for park and recreation purposes. The remaining 530,000 acres involved in H.R. 8970 will continue to be administered by the Forest Service as wilderness.



Mr. Speaker, we were advised that there are no known privately owned lands or interests in lands within the proposed national park and less than 5,000 acres of private lands and mineral patents are located within the proposed national recreation areas. The cost for acquiring these lands is estimated at about \$3.5 million. However, since these lands are located within the recreation areas, their acquisition by the use of condemnation is suspended, under the terms of the bill, so long as they are devoted to uses compatible with the purposes of the legislation; consequently, we hope that the need for funds for land acquisition will be minimized.

This is a beautiful alpine area which can accommodate a wide variety of outdoor recreation activities. Some 3½ million people live nearby in the fast growing communities of the Pacific Northwest and it is within reasonable driving distance for more than 21 million people living in the west coast States. While this area is not the only area readily available to these people, it will be a valuable asset to our overall outdoor recreation program as our population expands and our leisure time increases.

To the extent we can, as the Members of the House know, we are stressing the importance of placing parks and recreation areas where the people are. This Congress, and the 88th and 89th Congresses, have made many significant contributions in this regard. In certain instances, however, our actions must be guided by the fact that some of our most spectacular natural wonders are located in more remote and less populated areas. This was the case with the redwoods and this is the case with the Cascades. We cannot move the mountains and the trees to the people, but we can protect them for the people and provide for this and future generations to use and enjoy them.

This brings me to a point which I want to emphasize very strongly, Mr. Speaker. The North Cascades National Park and the two national recreation areas proposed in H.R. 8970 offer some fine outdoor opportunities for all of our people to experience. But all who come to these areas will not have the financial or physical ability to conquer these peaks and experience this alpine panorama unless some means of access is provided. In establishing this national park, it should be abundantly clear that it is intended that these areas are to be truly public areas for everyone and not the private preserve of a few hardy mountaineers.

H.R. 8970, if enacted, will result in the establishment of the Pasayten Wilderness Area and it will add approximately 10,000 acres to the existing 452,000-acre Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. These areas—totaling almost a million acres—will remain undeveloped and will be available to all who seek the solitude of the wilderness. The national park and the recreation areas should serve those who seek an opportunity to enjoy the outdoors in other ways. We hope that the National Park Service will embark on a bold development program which will maximize the public use of these areas. New ideas and innovations should be the cornerstone for this program if it is to succeed in its mission without dis-

rupting or destroying the values which we seek to protect.

The facts show that most visitors in this area are not wilderness travelers. It is clear that other recreation uses will continue to multiply in the future so that it is important to plan ahead in order to assure visitor dispersion. The national park should probably remain an essentially roadless area, but it should be administered in such a way as to encourage the installation of suitable facilities for maximum use and enjoyment by vacationers and families who travel to this area from all parts of the country.

In reaching its conclusions on this legislation, Mr. Speaker, the members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs considered all of the views and interests which were expressed in the hearings conducted in Seattle and Wenatchee, Wash., as well as in Washington, D.C. We feel that H.R. 8970, as amended, offers a reasonable approach.

It preserves a substantial area as wilderness;

It provides for the establishment of a meaningful national park; and

It includes two important national recreation areas.

Subject to reasonable regulations, fishing will be permitted in all of the areas and hunting will be prohibited only within the boundaries of the national park—where the harvest of game is admitted by all to be small and insignificant. Skiing enthusiasts should be encouraged by the fact that the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are to study promising ski areas to determine their feasibility and, if such developments are deemed appropriate, they are to pursue their development.

Mining activities will be prohibited within the national park and they will be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act within the wilderness areas, but they may continue to the extent that they are not incompatible with the recreation priority within the recreation areas. Logging operations are already limited in much of this area and they will not be permitted in the park or wilderness areas, but they may continue in the recreation areas subject to the same limitations as are imposed on mining activities.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I urge the Members of the House to approve H.R. 8970, as amended.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I will be glad to yield to my friend from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman accomplished the purpose for which I rose, which was to have a slight explanation of the bill now rather than to have a precipitous vote on it at this time. I ask the gentleman further if there is any particular emergency or urge that we pass this at this time at a time of austerity, when we are facing a cutback in our economy, in order to get some particular project going.

Mr. ASPINALL. I would answer my friend that I think there is an emergency, because there is this dispute between the departments. This is in order to settle it so that the area can be used for what the committee, at least, thinks is the best use

possible. Therefore, this legislation is in order. The amount of money it would cost is not large at this time. It will keep any mineral development or other developments from taking place which might bring about a heavier expense later on.

Mr. HALL. I am sorry, but I could not understand the first sentence of the gentleman. Did the gentleman say that there was a dispute between the departments?

Mr. ASPINALL. I said there had been a dispute over jurisdiction between the departments, and this resolved the dispute.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I make some reservation as to whether in a time of enforced economy by the legislature on the executive branch of the Government we should continue to authorize this and all of the other national parks and monuments that we have authorized recently.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8970, as amended, a bill to establish the North Cascades National Park, the Ross Lake, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness, and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington.

H.R. 8970, as amended, proposes a vast recreation complex made up of five different units and comprising 1,204,000 acres in the Pacific Northwest. In addition to establishing the North Cascades National Park, this legislation provides for the establishment of two national recreation areas: Ross Lake National Recreation Area and the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. The bill also provides for the addition of the Pasayten wilderness area to the national wilderness preservation system and the enlargement of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area by approximately 10,000 acres.

The North Cascades mountain area is among the most magnificent areas in the world. This area of rugged scenic beauty is readily accessible to the most populous area of the Northwest. The area lies within reasonable driving distance of approximately 3½ million people.

Use of the North Cascades area has been the subject of great interest by many groups and individuals over the past 30 years. Its resources for lumbering, mining, grazing, hunting and fishing are only exceeded by its scenic and recreational values.

Approximately 99 percent of the lands involved in H.R. 8970, as amended, are in Federal ownership. The acquisition of privately held lands are estimated to cost \$3,500,000, which includes the existing mineral patents and the legislation limits the acquisition authority to that amount of money. The bill provides for the effective management and administration of this vast recreation complex through the joint administration of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. The completion of the North Cross State Highway and the off-highway access to be provided by the National Park Service and Forest Service and the implementation of an imaginative development plan will provide a truly magnificent area for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations of Americans.



H.R. 8970, as amended, establishing this vast recreation complex ranks among the most significant and far-reaching conservation measures of this 90th Congress. Mr. Speaker, it is truly fitting that the Congress of the United States preserve the "American Alps" and its surrounding scenic and recreational values for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations of Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 8970, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. PELL].

(Mr. PELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PELL. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 8970, to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area is a conservation measure which does not go as far as the friends and advocates of conservation in my State of Washington would like, and it places hunting restrictions on many thousands of acres of wild mountain country which is strongly opposed by many sportsmen. In other words, it is controversial legislation and will not totally satisfy either side.

On the whole, however, I think it is a fair compromise and I intend to vote in favor of the bill.

Actually, for years I camped and fished in the North Cascades. It has been, you might say, a lifelong conviction of mine that the unsurpassed grandeur and untouched beauty of this rugged mountainous country should be preserved for future generations. However, I have recognized that the mining and lumber interests and the economy of the State and its payroll must be recognized in any program to set aside this area for the public as a park and recreational area.

I think, Mr. Speaker, the House Interior Committee has worked out a balance which recognizes all interests, and while I do not consider the solution offered us in this bill perfect, it is probably the best we can hope for, and so, as I said, I will vote for the bill.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. TAYLOR], the chairman of the subcommittee that handled this legislation.

(Mr. TAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the bill which we now have before us will add several significant new outdoor areas to our inventory of national park and recreation facilities. In brief, H.R. 8970 calls for the establishment of three types of outdoor areas:

First, it establishes a 505,000-acre North Cascades National Park.

Second, it creates two new national recreation areas. Ross Lake National Recreation, consisting of 107,000 acres, will encompass a 22-mile-long reservoir and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, comprising 62,000 acres, will include the Lower Stehekin Valley.

Third, it redesignates the North Cascades primitive area as the Pasayten Wilderness Area and adds some 10,000

acres to the existing Glacier Peak wilderness; thus expanding the national wilderness preservation system by about 530,000 acres.

The Federal Government already has title to more than 99 percent of these lands and it has maintained most of the area in its natural condition. In my opinion, this is one of the best bargains in recreation which the Interior Committee has approved and presented to Congress. In the main, it is a matter of finding the highest and best use of land now owned by the Federal Government. The bill places a new emphasis on recreation yet leaves most of the land undeveloped and undisturbed in a national park or in a wilderness.

Although this land is almost all federally owned, the committee attempted to secure full information with regard to alternative uses before making its recommendations. Extensive field hearings were conducted by the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation, and over 400 witnesses were heard. During the course of those hearings, we found a considerable divergence of opinion with respect to the different proposals. Some witnesses supported a large, undeveloped national park; some preferred that the entire area be designated as a recreation area; some wanted to retain the status quo; and some sought a middle ground which preserved some of the wilderness and provided for a park and the adjacent recreation areas.

H.R. 8970, as amended, takes the middle ground. Those who opposed the park because of the prohibition against hunting in such areas will find that the bill leaves the best hunting grounds open for that activity. Those who wanted ski developments expanded will find that the bill encourages and directs the Secretaries to undertake immediate steps to provide for the development of suitable sites.

Some who wanted to see the area developed for its natural values, will discover that the limitations on mining, logging and water development are not substantially different from the present applicable restrictions. The Federal Power Commission will retain its jurisdiction to license the remaining available sites on the Skagit River—near Copper Creek—and on Thunder Creek in accordance with existing policies. Existing lumber operations will probably not be significantly impaired, inasmuch as most of this area is not now available for timber harvesting. Similarly, commercial mining activities will be governed in much the same way as they are at the present time.

Mr. Speaker, the members of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation were considerably impressed with the interest shown by all of the various interests involved in this legislation. Every conceivable viewpoint was heard during our hearings on the bill and we feel that H.R. 8970, as amended, represents a reasonable and meaningful compromise.

The most affirmative argument in favor of this legislation is that it offers us an outstanding opportunity to add a spectacular mountain area to the national park system as well as providing an un-

usual opportunity to expand our outdoor recreation base without adding an overwhelming burden to our limited financial resources for recreation land acquisition.

It is estimated that the cost for land acquisition would total \$3,402,000 which would come from the land and water conservation fund, yet there is no rush in getting any of the additional land.

This proposed park was featured in the National Geographic magazine last May. It contains some of the finest alpine scenery in America. The bill offers a well-developed, comprehensive program of conservation and recreation, and I hope that it will be adopted.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to my friend from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask a few questions of my distinguished friend, the chairman of the committee.

I have had the privilege over a number of years of having looked at the national parks and I have had cause to be very much concerned over their administration and their overuse. For example, the beautiful valley of Yosemite has been turned into a rural slum. I have seen great examples of overuse in the Rocky Mountain National Park, which is in the district of my distinguished and able friend, the chairman of the committee, in which area I used to work and to hike. I wonder if the chairman can give us some assurances that in this area this new national park will be set up with sufficient protection so that we will not have recreation abuses and so that we will have some measures taken to protect fish and wildlife and protect the area from the kind of gross overuse that we have in the case of many national parks.

Mr. ASPINALL. If my friend from Michigan will permit me to say this, this is the answer to the question posed by Dr. HALL as to the reason why we can acquire this land at the present time and put it into the designated uses which we have in mind. It is so that we can put proper planning into effect and so that people in the future may be able to use it in accordance with good, sound, constructive use practices.

Mr. DINGELL. I would like to continue further by saying I am pleased to hear this, but it has been very plain to me and I wish the membership of this body to know that the Park Service has not been administering these areas well. For example, in one national park they built a ski area, and I do not think that ski areas have a place in national parks.

I do not think that such a facility belongs in a national park. They built a skating area right smack in the middle of the Rocky Mountains National Park, again at the same time while they were conducting elk slaughter because the range could not sufficiently carry them.

Mr. Speaker, this is the kind of situation that I am afraid the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs should take some vigorous action on in case this new national park is set up.

Mr. ASPINALL. I would reply to my friend, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], that we are doing the best we can with all of these national park areas, to remove the objections that the gentleman has raised. The



gentleman referred to overuse in the Rocky Mountain National Park. This has been largely corrected, but remember this: The national parks are used by all of the people and sometimes it is necessary to have this type of use as against another use that the gentleman has in mind. The National Park Service does believe in obtaining the best use of the land involved.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I am much troubled about this situation because I have heard recreation but I have not heard any comment on the concept of preservation. One thing this park is set up for is preservation and there should not be this type of overuse.

Mr. ASPINALL. I would reply to my friend from Michigan that this is going to bring about this type of opportunity. We are preparing here for a wilderness area of the size of 1 million acres of the total amount. This takes care of the preservation to which my friend from Michigan has referred and which question he has in mind.

Mr. DINGELL. I thank the gentleman from Colorado for his explanation.

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

(Mr. MEEDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, in the far northwestern corner of our country lies an area often termed by its admirers, "the American Alps." It is a land where soaring mountain spires, verdant alpine meadows, massive glaciers, and clear ink-blue lakes confront the senses in unparalleled pagentry. But for most Americans the North Cascades are experienced only in magazines and in picture postcards. By approving the North Cascades National Park we shall endow ourselves not with a "do not touch" museum, but rather with a living theatre in which all of us can take part.

The first suggestion for a North Cascades National Park was made in 1906 by the Mazamas, the Cascade's oldest mountaineering club. Ten years later Representative Lin Hadley, of Bellingham, introduced H.R. 9805, a bill to establish a Mount Baker National Park. Senators Jones and Poindexter introduced identical bills in the same year. No action was taken on these measures or on various park bills introduced in subsequent years.

In 1963 President John F. Kennedy appointed a highly competent team to study the North Cascades and recommend future usages. The study team was composed of members of the Forest Service, the Park Service, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Field hearings were conducted by the team in October of 1963.

As was expected, the study team divided on their recommendation. While both the Forest Service and the Park Service declared that outdoor recreation should be the primary use in the North Cascades, both agencies had entirely different

plans. The Forest Service opposed a national park, advocating instead a combination of wilderness areas and high-density recreation facilities around Ross Lake, Lake Chelan, and parts of the Eldorado High Peaks region.

The Park Service offered us two very large national parks. A Glacier Peak National Park would encompass all of the present Glacier Peak Wilderness Area plus lands extending down the Whitechuck and Suiattle Rivers. A Mount Baker National Park would be created around the present Mount Baker Recreation Area plus most of the Picket Range and upper Nooksack River region. The Park Service also proposed an Eldorado-Chelan National Recreation Area, a huge complex reaching from Diablo Lake to Rainy Pass, down Lake Chelan, across to Holden and terminating near the northern end of Lake Wenatchee.

A compromise plan was set forth by Dr. Ed Crafts, chairman of the study team and Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. His proposal called for a single-unit national park beginning at the Canadian border, sweeping down to Mount Shuksan, taking in Ross Lake, including the Eldorado High Peaks Area, and ending near the town of Stehekin on Lake Chelan.

On February 11 and 12 of 1966, field hearings on the three plans were conducted in Seattle by the Senate Interior Committee. In January and March of 1967, Senator HENRY M. JACKSON and I introduced identical bills, S. 1321 and H.R. 8970, which were a further modification of the Crafts plan.

two units, the northern part comprising

Although we proposed a North Cascades National Park, we divided it into two units, the northern part comprising most of the Picket Range east to the western edge of Ross Lake, the southern part representing the Eldorado High Peaks Area down through the Stehekin Valley. The national park would be separated by a Ross Lake National Recreation Area. We also proposed to redesignate the eastern half of the North Cascades Primitive Area as the Pasayten Wilderness Area and to add about 10,000 acres of the proposed national park as Ness Area.

The Senate Interior Committee held hearings in Wenatchee, Seattle, and Mount Vernon in May of 1967. In late October, the committee approved and the Senate passed a still further amended North Cascades bill, S. 1321. The principal change was to reclassify 62,000 acres of the proposed National Park as the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

The House Interior Committee, on which I have the honor to serve, conducted its field hearings in Seattle in April of this year. We also visited Wenatchee in July. As did the Senate Interior Committee, we supplemented our field hearings with testimony from Federal officials and interested parties here in the Capitol. The bill before you today is nearly identical to the Senate-passed S. 1321. The only change is that which places a ceiling of \$3.5 million on the funds to be appropriated for land acquisition.

Why were the Park Service and the

Forest Service so divided on their management proposals for the North Cascades? Why have House and Senate committees made numerous modifications in the compromise plan?

The answer to these questions is fairly simple. During all the debate over the North Cascades, we have seen two prevailing concepts of land management set forth. The first would have us "use" the North Cascades. The second would have us "preserve" them. The bill we are considering today represents an effort, a very conscious effort, to recognize the validity of each point of view.

We are suggesting that the Congress create a North Cascades National Park of 505,000 acres, a Ross Lake National Recreation Area of 107,000 acres, a Lake Chelan National Recreation Area of 62,000 acres, and a Pasayten Wilderness Area of 520,000 acres. In addition, we are asking that 10,000 acres be added to the present Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

Nearly all the land proposed for National Park status in H.R. 8970 lies within the boundaries of my district. I am sponsoring H.R. 8970 because I believe strongly that the bill offers a balanced program of recreation for my constituents and for the American people.

Some 6 months before the North Cascades bills were introduced last year, the Boeing Aircraft Corp. announced plans to build its giant 747 aircraft near the city of Everett in Snohomish County. The impact of this new development is staggering. The Arthur D. Little Co. estimates that the population of the county will increase by more than 70,000 persons within just a few years. All of these new residents will desire adequate recreation.

Unlike the situation we faced with the Redwoods National Park, the North Cascades bill presents little or no obstacles of land acquisition. Most of the land in the proposed park and recreation areas is already federally owned. The total cost of land acquisition would be only \$3.4 million.

Throughout the field hearings of the House and Senate committees, there has been apprehension voiced by some persons that the bills would be detrimental to the forest products industry. This criticism is well-intended but unfounded.

Again, we have to compare the North Cascades bill to the redwoods. At the present time, there is no timber cutting going on or even planned for the area to be made into the national park and the national recreation areas. The current administrator of the North Cascades, the U.S. Forest Service, has for years declared much of the timber "out of bounds" to cutting. In fact, about 80 percent of the lands covered by H.R. 8970 have never been included in the allowable cut. Much of the terrain here is above timberline or is physically unsuited to logging.

According to the latest information I have, H.R. 8970 would reduce the annual allowable cut by about 3.3 million board feet. One relatively small mill could process this volume of timber in just a few weeks. By comparison, more than 1,500 million board feet of timber are cut on Washington State national forests each year.



In short, then, the North Cascades legislation presents no dangers to the forest products industry. Other factors are far more important. These factors include the weather, the demand for housing, log exports, and reforestation practices.

During the field hearings this spring, little attention was given to what I consider is the crux of the park legislation: the development plan. As can be seen in the Interior Department Development of March 1967, the bill offers both high-density and low-density recreation. It will open up parts of the North Cascades to family recreation as well as preserve parts of it for individual hiking and solitude. To my way of thinking, the development plan represents a fair and reasonable approach to multiple use of our recreation and economic resources.

Opening up the North Cascades will be accomplished through the facilities planned in the Ross Lake National Recreation Area and other parts of the park. Among the facilities planned are boat launching areas, a ferry service from Roland Point to Hozomeen, numerous lodges and marinas, spur roads from the north cross-State highway, and another ferry service to travel quickly up the length of Lake Chelan.

We should examine just why the Park Service has proposed aerial tramways for the national park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area. The reason could be understood readily if you traveled the north cross-State highway, for the visual impression you receive is that of being at the bottom of a canyon. To appreciate the majesty of the country, you have to get up high. The trams proposed for Arctic Creek and Ruby Mountain will enable park visitors to experience the full grandeur of the North Cascades and the Picket Range in particular.

I strongly support the provision in the bill which would require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to develop feasibility plans for permanent ski lifts in and near the park.

Skiing is one of the most popular activities in Washington State, and existing facilities south of Stevens Pass are becoming overcrowded. As mentioned earlier, the new Boeing expansion will impact heavily on our recreational picture. With the construction of additional ski facilities in the northern Cascades, we would be able to meet the needs of our new citizens as well as make the park and recreation areas year round in visitations.

When Washington State Congressmen met with Interior Department officials in January of 1967 to review the forthcoming North Cascades legislation, I noticed that in the proposed development plan, there would be only two means of access to the park. These routes would bring in visitors via the north cross-State highway in Skagit County and via the Lake Chelan ferry in Chelan County. One suggestion of mine incorporated into the plan is that of the road between Austin Pass and Baker Lake. Such a road would assure access through Whatcom County and would help disperse traffic. I urge early development of this road.

The hearings in Washington State brought out much concern among local

business and community leaders that the State of Washington would have to relinquish its jurisdiction over the north cross-State highway. The Park Service policy of permitting the State to exercise complete jurisdiction over the road was later given statutory character by an amendment adopted in the Senate Interior Committee and in our bill.

The principal opposition to H.R. 8970 has emanated from sportsmen who fear that the bill would compromise the pursuit of hunting. I, too, am a sportsman who for many years has enjoyed hunting. But the facts here dispel any notion that the North Cascades National Park would work a severe hardship on hunters.

If we were considering the original proposal by the Park Service, that which would have established two gigantic national parks, then I suspect that hunting would be adversely affected. But today we are working on a bill that has been amended to recognize this problem.

The most significant change we made to accommodate hunting was to establish the 62,000 acre Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. Deer hunting in this area has always been popular, and it would continue under our bill.

The annual deer kill in Washington State is roughly 65,000 to 70,000. The State game commission in Olympia has estimated that 400 to 600 of these are taken within the boundaries of the national park and the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, most of them, in fact, in the recreation area where hunting will be permitted. And so it is clear that less than 1 percent of the State's total deer harvest is going to be affected by the North Cascades National Park.

It should also be emphasized that these animals are high-country deer. Most of them come down to lower grounds during the fall and winter. For this reason, then, I doubt very much that we would witness an overpopulation of these animals. In the event that this occurs, however, then the Park Service should allow controlled hunts by private citizens.

Another aspect of the bill important to sportsmen is that provision which requires the Secretary of the Interior to consult with the Washington State Game Department before issuing regulations dealing with hunting and fishing in the national recreation areas.

Very little attention has been given to the probable economic benefits of the national park and recreation areas. When the North Cascades study team filed its report, they estimated that adoption of the Crafts plan would mean over \$20 million a year in visitor spending, thus adding about \$1,000,000 a year to sales tax collections in Washington State. The team estimated that the park would generate employment for 1,500 people during the first 5 years, and for 1,100 people thereafter. I believe that these estimates are too low, for they were made before we adopted the provision calling for permanent ski facilities.

In conclusion, then, I feel that passage of H.R. 8970 will allow us to preserve as well as utilize our natural resources. The bill represents a sound investment which will reward us with wilderness in conjunction with multipurpose, family recreation.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Colorado that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 8970, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a similar Senate bill (S. 1321) to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill as follows:

S. 1321

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features in the North Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "park"). The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests therein within the area designated "national park" on the map entitled "Proposed Management Units, North Cascades, Washington," numbered NP-CAS-7002, and dated October 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

#### TITLE II—ROSS LAKE AND LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "Ross Lake National Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 202. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Stehekin River and Lake Chelan, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "recreation area"). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated "Lake Chelan National Recreation Area" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

#### TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas, the Secretary of the



Interior (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the "Secretary") may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that he may not acquire any such interests within the recreation areas without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands are devoted to uses compatible with the purposes of this Act. Lands owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park and recreation areas. The national forest land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests within which it was heretofore located.

SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Secretary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial purposes which he finds are compatible with the use and development of the park or the recreation areas, may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later, or for a fixed term of not to exceed twenty-five years, whichever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may during its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time after the date upon which any use of the property occurs which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

#### TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recreation areas in a manner which in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of such existing uses and developments as will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, history, or other values contributing to public enjoyment. In administering the recreation areas, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of the national park system, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate for recreation and preservation purposes and

for resource development compatible therewith.

(b) The lands within the recreation areas, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary, under such reasonable regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interest in lands within the recreation areas in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation areas.

(c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued on lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals within the recreation areas shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

(d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundaries of the recreation areas in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and of the State of Washington, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

(e) The Secretary shall not permit the construction or use of any road within the park which would provide vehicular access from the North Cross State Highway to the Stehekin Road. Neither shall he permit the construction or use of any permanent road which would provide vehicular access between May Creek and Hozomeen along the east side of Ross Lake.

#### TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective counties of receipts from the national forests from which the national park and recreation areas are created, as paid under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the elimination of lands from such national forests by the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park or recreation areas are legally occupied or utilized on the effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

SEC. 503. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect adversely or to authorize any Federal agency to take any action that would affect adversely any rights or privileges of the State of Washington in property within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area which is being utilized for the North Cross State Highway.

SEC. 504. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within the park or recreation areas or within national forests adjacent to the park and recreation areas needed for public use facilities and for administrative purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively. The areas so designated shall be administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the two Secretaries, and such public use facilities, including interpretive centers, visitor contact stations, lodges, campsites, and ski lifts, shall be constructed according to a plan agreed upon by the two Secretaries.

SEC. 505. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.) in the recreation areas.

SEC. 506. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of titles I through V of this Act.

#### TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, comprising an area of about five hundred thousand acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

(b) The previous classification of the North Cascades Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, an area classified as such more than thirty days before the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western side thereof, comprising areas totaling about ten thousand acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the Glacier Park Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however*, That correction of clerical or typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the area within the North Cascades National Park, including the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommenda-



tion as to the suitability or unsuitability of any area within the park for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

#### AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ASPINALL

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ASPINALL: Strike out all of section 506 and insert the following in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 506. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than \$3,500,000 shall be appropriated for the acquisition of lands or interest in lands."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 8970) was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 306, on August 2, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 324 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 315, on September 11, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### STAMP COMMEMORATING THE LIFE AND WORK OF WALT DISNEY

(Mr. HULL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 min-

ute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, a great American who showed the world how to laugh was honored September 11 when the Post Office Department issued a stamp commemorating the life and work of Walt Disney. The stamp was issued in Marceline, Mo., in the Sixth Congressional District which I have the honor to represent. It was in Marceline that Walt Disney first experimented with the sketches of animals that later were to blossom into a source of entertainment for millions throughout the world.

Postmaster General Marvin Watson was the principal speaker at Marceline and I insert his excellent address in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY POSTMASTER GENERAL W. MARVIN WATSON AT THE DEDICATION OF THE 6-CENT WALT DISNEY COMMEMORATIVE STAMP, MARCELINE, MO., SEPTEMBER 11, 1968

I am delighted to share in this important ceremony today.

In my view, it is important for a number of reasons.

First, it is important because postage stamps such as this Walt Disney Commemorative perform two basic functions. They permit a nation to say, collectively, "thank you" to those men and women who have . . . in art, in science, in government, in education, in every area of civilized society . . . made a distinct contribution to their land and their country.

And such stamps also form a window on the soul of a nation.

Some nations may permit only the stern and scowling faces of military leaders or statesmen with steel spines to appear on their stamps. And that fact reveals much about such a nation.

But we are a diverse and varied people. We cannot be summed up in a few words.

We honor military leaders of course . . . but we also honor men and women who dared to dream and to light the path to social and economic justice, men such as Henry David Thoreau whose stamp we dedicated last year. . . . We honor our statesmen too . . . but it is equally fitting that we honor a man who created a modern mythology. For the creatures that sprang from the brain of Walt Disney struck in American hearts everywhere a responsive chord. These talking animals with human feelings and human imperfections seemed to say something special to Americans, something they needed to hear.

Certainly, the most famous, Mickey Mouse, was born at a fortunate time both for his creator and for the American people.

This animated rodent with his squeaky voice, his red pants, yellow shoes, white gloves, and noble heart first winked his eye at a movie audience in 1928, just before the beginning of the Great Depression. Soon a people who saw their economic system staggering were able to take some courage from the Mouse who was a pretty nice fellow who never did anybody any harm but through no fault of his own, always got into scrapes, and somehow came out on top grinning.

Mickey Mouse and his creator won the hearts of the American people—and the world.

Every new postage stamp issued by the Post Office Department is the culmination of much effort, the response to a public demand.

But few stamps in postal history have reflected the magnitude of demand of this Walt Disney commemorative.

People young and old, from every corner of the country, from every walk of life—Governors, Senators, Congressmen, the greats of the entertainment world—all joined to-

gether in requesting a postage stamp honoring Walt Disney.

The California State Assembly passed a joint resolution requesting this stamp.

From the prison in Jackson, Michigan, Inmate No. 114477 wrote these appealing words to me: "A stamp to commemorate Walt Disney is a very good idea. Walt Disney is a part of all of us." *Walt Disney is a part of all of us.* I doubt if there is a better summation of what Walt Disney meant to the world than these words from a man in jail.

This widespread display of interest in the stamp was quite unprecedented. Certainly it attests to the universality of Walt Disney and of the worldwide affection in which he was held.

The second reason why I believe this stamp to be important is that while Walt Disney was peculiarly American—he nonetheless spoke a language understood by all the peoples of the world. He spoke a language of happiness and good cheer, of wholesome, decent values, of robust high adventure, and—in the nature films—of astonishing beauty.

Cynics sometimes repeat the words of Thomas Wolfe, that "you can't go home again." I don't think that Walt Disney, in spirit, really ever left home, his home here in Marceline. For even after he had been rewarded by wide artistic acclaim and financial success, a considerable part of the small town, midwestern boy remained in his make-up. The flamboyance of life in Hollywood held no appeal for him. In California, he much preferred to relax with his model railroad than to participate in social high life. He returned to Marceline, when you invited him, to take part in civic activities. And he retained vivid and happy memories of his boyhood here. I understand that in Disneyland the popular exhibit "Main Street, USA" is patterning after the main street in Marceline. Walt Disney was, in truth, Marceline's favorite son. I might add that he was a favorite son of the Post Office too, because on two occasions—in Kansas City and in Chicago—young Walt Disney had temporary jobs in the Post Office.

The third reason why I think we should pause and honor Walt Disney is because his career reflects another cherished American virtue—that we offer great rewards to the man with a dream and the energy, ability, and drive to translate what some would call an impossible dream into achievement and reality.

The poet Arthur O'Shaughnessy once said that "One man with a dream, at pleasure, shall go forth and conquer a crown."

Well, Walt Disney's dream was rewarded with the crown of world esteem and enormous financial success.

He turned the end of his pencil into a \$100 million a year enterprise.

He opened the doors on his private world of dreams to the delight of a planet.

Again and again in my public career I have seen examples of how this great land of ours, which prides itself on being practical, discovers that the most practical of all men is the man with a dream.

A few weeks ago I dedicated a stamp to Henry Ford, another man with an impossible dream: the dream of making an automobile so well and so inexpensively that it would become the property of every man, not merely the plaything of the rich.

And I must admit I thought too of a man whom I am convinced history will regard as one of our all time great Presidents—Lyndon Baines Johnson.

Like Walt Disney and like so many who have made an indelible impression on our land, Lyndon Johnson's beginnings were humble. But all during his life he too had a dream—a dream of a land great enough to be compassionate, powerful enough to concern itself for the weakest among us, just enough to break down all barriers that sep-







# **DIGEST** of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250  
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;  
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued September 20, 1968  
For actions of September 19, 1968  
90th-2nd; No. 153

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report recommending 1 year extension of farm program. House received conference report on food stamp bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on foreign-aid authorization bill. House passed foreign-aid appropriation bill. Senate concurred in House amendment to Wash. wilderness bill. Senate agreed to conference report on trails bill and Redwood Park bill.

## HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 15263, the foreign-aid authorization bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. S11108-112, H8965-9

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 173-139, as reported H. R. 19908, the foreign-aid appropriation bill, which had been reported earlier in the day by the Appropriations Committee (H. Rept. 1906). pp. H8963, H8965, H8976-98

Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 17023, the independent offices and HEW appropriation bill. pp. H8969-75

3. FOOD STAMPS. Received the conference report on S. 3608, to continue authorizations for the Food Stamp Act of 1964 (H. Rept. 1908). The revised bill extends the authorization through Dec. 1970. It authorizes \$315 million for 1969, \$340 million for 1970, and \$170 million for the first half of 1971. It omits the provision making strikers and students ineligible under certain conditions. It includes the House requirement for annual reports from the Department. pp. H8998-9
4. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Conferees were appointed on S. 698, the proposed Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. H9000
5. FOOD SERVICES. The D. C. Committee reported with amendments S. 2012, to amend the D. C. Public School Food Services Act (H. Rept. 1915). p. H9008
6. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved for full committee action S. 1190, relating to computation of surviving spouses' annuities of reemployed annuitants, and postponed action on S. 1507, to include firefighters within hazardous-occupation retirement provisions. p. D851
7. BORDER INSPECTION. Rep. Bob Wilson said inspection personnel on the Mexican border should be increased. pp. H8964-5
8. MEAT IMPORTS. Rep. Kleppe said a recent voluntary reduction in meat exports by Australia and New Zealand "may temporarily take some of the pressure off the domestic cattle market" but that a meat-import control law is still needed. p. H9001
9. INFLATION. Rep. Dorn deplored the Chrysler price increase as inflationary. p. H9003
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that the conference reports on the farm and food stamp bills will be considered beginning next Wed. and that the retirement financing bill will be considered Tues. or later in the week. p. H9000
11. ADJOURNED until Mon., Sept. 23. p. H9007

SENATE

12. FARM PROGRAM. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 17126, the farm bill. The conference substitute extends the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 for 1 year and omits all other provisions of the House bill and of the Senate amendment. p. S11107  
Sen. McGee inserted a paper by a small Wyo. farmer, "Farm Programs in Perspective." pp. S11083-4
13. WILDERNESS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 1321, to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, Wash. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. S11039



# MODIFICATION OF GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS, WASH.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 1321.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1321) to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes which was, on page 9, strike out lines 18 through 20 inclusive, and insert:

SEC. 506. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than \$3,500,000 shall be appropriated for the acquisition of lands or interest in lands.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the only amendment added to this bill by the House was a ceiling on the appropriation for the acquisition of interests in lands. The amount estimated to be necessary to acquire what few private holdings there are within the boundaries of the area has been approximately \$3.5 million. This was the testimony which was presented before the House and Senate by the executive branch. The overwhelming amount of the land which is involved in the establishment of this superlative park and recreation area is already owned by the public. Therefore, the sponsors of the legislation on the part of the Senate have no objection to the appropriation limitation by the House, which, as I stated, corresponds to the information provided at our hearings.

I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Washington.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JACKSON. I ask unanimous consent that a statistical summary of S. 1321 be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## Statistical summary for S. 1321

Area (acres):	
North Cascades National Park.....	503,500
North unit.....	303,000
South unit.....	200,500
Ross Lake National Recreation Area.....	105,000
Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.....	62,000
Pasayten Wilderness.....	520,000
Glacier Peak Wilderness additions.....	10,000
Total private lands in park and 2 recreation areas.....	4,000
Costs (only for National Park Service units):	
Acquire private lands in park and recreation areas.....	\$3,500,000
Development over first 5 years for park and recreation areas.....	29,000,000
Operation and maintenance, 1st year.....	300,000
Operation and maintenance, after 5th year.....	600,000

# ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONWIDE SYSTEM OF TRAILS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 827) to establish a nationwide system of trails, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The bill clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of September 12, 1968, pages H8583-H8585, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I believe the conference came up with a good bill to establish a national trails system. The bill, approved by the conference committee, provides for the immediate designation of over 4,300 miles of national scenic trails on each side of the continent. There is authority provided for the establishment of national recreation trails which will not require further authorization by Congress. The Agriculture and Interior Departments should seize upon this method of adding new outdoor recreation opportunities to the inventory available to the American people. This potential for new recreation trails, in my judgment, is one of the most important advantages of the act.

The Senate bill provided for the immediate designation of four national scenic trails—the Appalachian, Potomac Heritage, Northern Continental Divide, and Pacific Crest. The House version would have designated only the Appalachian and placed the other three trails in a study category. The conference committee, however, adopted language which authorizes, in the initial system, the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail. The Potomac Heritage and the Continental Divide Trails will be studied further for possible future inclusion.

A House amendment which requires prior authorization for comprehensive studies of other trails which might eventually be included in the system was adopted by the conference committee.

S. 827, as approved by the conference committee, places new emphasis on the need for the establishment and development of recreation trails in or near urban areas, where the demand for outdoor recreation has mushroomed in recent years. The conference adopted the basic language of the House, which affirms the importance of such trails near cities, but also amended the bill so it does not preclude designation of suitable recreation trails in more remote areas.

The Senate bill provided that 50 acres of land per mile could be acquired in fee or scenic easement, but acquisition in fee was limited to 25 acres per mile. As passed by the Senate originally, the bill also prohibited the use of condemnation where 60 percent of the land in the trail

area is publicly owned. The House language allowing a limit on acquisition of 25 acres per mile of both fee and easements was adopted. Also an amendment was approved which would prohibit condemnation for acquisition of lands on the Pacific Crest Trail, where 80 percent of the land is already publicly owned.

The House version authorized \$5 million for land acquisition for the Appalachian Trail, and the Senate version \$10 million for land acquisition for the first 5 years for the four national scenic trails which it would have established. The conference committee recommends a provision calling for \$5,500,000 for land acquisition for the two trails.

It was the general understanding of the conferees that the Secretaries should prepare comprehensive plans of their proposed development program for the scenic trails under their jurisdiction and present such plans to the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs prior to their request for appropriations. On this basis, the conferees deleted the language of the House amendment limiting the appropriations authorized for development purposes.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, I rise in support of the conference report to establish a nationwide system of trails. I had the privilege of participating in the conference between the Senate and the House and I believe that the bill which we have returned now to both bodies is a good bill and one which is worthy of support of all Senators.

The bill we returned to the Senate today has been considerably tightened and sharpened by the conference committee. Of particular importance to Westerners is the fact that the Continental Divide Trail has now been placed in a study category which means that both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior will sometime within the next several years be submitting additional material and justification to the Congress concerning this proposed trail. As I have told my Senate colleagues before, that while other trails designated in the bill have historic background, the trail proposed along the Continental Divide has, in reality, never existed. Further, I believe that the Congress must be extremely careful to prevent any legislative erosion of the principles set out in the Wilderness Act, and much of the proposed Continental Divide Trail passes through primitive and wilderness areas in Wyoming. The conference committee was wise in placing this in a study category and I am hopeful that the executive departments concerned will present full justification to the Congress in the future which will assure us of a preservation of the values which have been established by the Wilderness Act.

Of interest to all Senators should be the reaffirmation by the conference committee of the importance attributed to the development of trails near our cities. Heavy use by the hiking and recreation-seeking public can be anticipated in the very near future and it is essential that we concentrate on making recreational facilities such as will be established by



this nationwide system of trails available near urban concentrations.

Other provisions are contained in the bill now which prohibits indiscriminate public acquisition of private lands and provides that on most of the trails in question condemnation proceedings by the Federal Government may not be utilized to acquire fee title or lesser interest to more than 25 acres of any one mile and that when used such authority will be limited to the most direct or practical connecting trail right-of-way.

I believe that the compromise worked out between the Senate and House have resulted in a good bill being brought before us at this time. I urge other Senators to join in supporting this measure which will add one more building block to the great conservation movement which is sweeping our country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

#### CORRECTION OF TECHNICAL ERRORS

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 79. This is simply a measure to allow the enrolling clerk to correct a technical error in the bill to make it conform to the agreement of the conference committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Washington?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 79) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 79

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of the Senate, in the enrollment of the bill, S. 827, entitled "An act to establish a nationwide system of trails, and for other purposes," be authorized to make the following correction: In section 4(a)(1) after the words "such trails are reasonably accessible to urban areas, and" add a comma and insert the word "or" and in section 4(b)(1) at the end of the paragraph delete the comma after the word "and" and delete the word "or".*

#### AMENDMENT OF WATER RESOURCES PLANNING ACT

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 3058.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 3058) to amend the Water Resources Planning Act to revise the authorization of appropriations for administering the provisions of the Act, and for other purposes, which was, strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That section 401 of the Water Resources Planning Act (Public Law 89-80; 79 Stat. 244) is amended by deleting "\$300,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$500,000".

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, the House granted an increase to the Water Resources Council of \$200,000 per year

for administration over the existing authority. The Senate had provided for somewhat more than that, but we on the Senate side have no objection to the House amendment.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House. The motion was agreed to.

#### POLAND'S MOST-FAVORED-NATION TRADE STATUS

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 3 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, following the invasion of Czechoslovakia by forces of the Soviet Union and its satellites—Poland, Bulgaria, East Germany and Hungary—I wrote to Secretary of State Dean Rusk concerning the Department's attitude toward the continuation of Poland's most-favored-nation trade status.

I have great sympathy, Mr. President, for the Polish people. I have been to Poland and known the warmth of the people. But various actions of the Polish Government are most distressing.

I would like to read into the Record the letter which I addressed to the Secretary of State, dated September 5, 1968:

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: As a result of Poland's aid to North Vietnam and its repressive measures against Polish Jews, there has been a growing demand for the withdrawal of Poland's most favored nation status.

On July 24, 1967, the State Department rejected these demands in a letter to Congressman Findley of New York. Writing for the Department, Assistant Secretary Macomber said the following: "... we do not believe that this is the time for so drastic an action as the withdrawal of MFN from Poland because the evidence is not conclusive that an opposite trend has developed from that which is described in the attached Presidential determination on Poland."

That Presidential memorandum noted among other things that "... Poland was not a nation dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement. . . . This is still our judgment today."

My letter continues:

In view of the participation of 10,000 Polish troops in the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and Poland's continued aid to North Vietnam, is it still the judgment of the Department that "the evidence is not conclusive" that the Polish government is subservient to the dictates of Moscow?

I would appreciate your early reply to this question.

With best wishes, I am,  
Sincerely,

HARRY F. BYRD, Jr.

In a letter dated September 17, 1968, and delivered to me yesterday, the Assistant Secretary William B. Macomber, Jr., writing for the Secretary, had this to say in response to my question:

We are unable to judge whether Polish troops were ordered by the Polish Government to take part in this action because of the latter's subservience to Soviet policies or whether the Polish Government acted willingly because it also deemed the signs of liberty in Czechoslovakia as a threat to the security of its own Communist system.

Mr. President, is it really material whether Poland's open aggression was at the prompting of the Soviet Union or whether it was a voluntary act which only happened to be in accord with the Soviet wishes and only happened to be closely coordinated with similar actions by the Soviet Union?

Can the question of motivation in a case like this ever really be resolved? How will we ever prove whether Polish leaders were responding to their own feelings and assessments of the situation in Czechoslovakia, or knuckling under to the expressed desires of the Soviet Union?

In his letter, Secretary Macomber indicates the Department is reviewing the developments in Eastern Europe with a view toward "determining our foreign policy interests and our further position in the circumstances."

The invasion of Czechoslovakia occurred a month ago, and in light of the participation of 10,000 Polish troops in the attack on Czechoslovakia, is there really any doubt about Poland's aggressive foreign policies?

The State Department inaction is important, because it ties in with the fact that our Government has been unwilling to bring financial and diplomatic pressure on those nations which are supplying our enemy in Vietnam.

While the invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and its satellites—including Poland—focuses attention on the problem, the fact is the problem has been there for some time.

Poland is second only to the Soviet Union among East European Communist countries in the number of ships it sends through the port of Haiphong each month. Poland is the only nation sending arms to North Vietnam which enjoys special trade benefits from this country.

The Polish Communist leaders openly boast of their country's aid to the North Vietnamese—witness the statement last year by Mr. Zenon Kliszko, a member of the Polish Communist Party Politburo. The Associated Press quoted Mr. Kliszko as saying to the North Vietnamese:

We are glad that Polish guns are bringing concrete results to you in your fight. We are giving, and we will continue to give material, political, and military aid.

It has been 3 years since we began our massive buildup in Vietnam where we have suffered more than 200,000 casualties.

Surely it is time we brought all financial and diplomatic pressure on those aiding our enemy.

How else are we going to bring this war to an end?

In that connection, I want to cite the latest casualty figures, the cumulative totals. The official figures for the year 1968, beginning January 1, 1968, through September 17, 1968, show that the United States suffered 86,800 casualties in Vietnam.

The significant aspect of that figure, Mr. President, is that it represents 41 percent of all the casualties we have suffered during the many years we have been in Vietnam.









Public Law 90-544  
90th Congress, S. 1321  
October 2, 1968

## An Act

To establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### TITLE I—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 101. In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and inspiration of present and future generations certain majestic mountain scenery, snow fields, glaciers, alpine meadows, and other unique natural features in the North Cascade Mountains of the State of Washington, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the North Cascades National Park (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the “park”). The park shall consist of the lands, waters, and interests therein within the area designated “national park” on the map entitled “Proposed Management Units, North Cascades, Washington,” numbered NP-CAS-7002, and dated October 1967. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Establishment.

82 STAT. 926

82 STAT. 927

### TITLE II—ROSS LAKE AND LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS

SEC. 201. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Skagit River and Ross, Diablo, and Gorge Lakes, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Ross Lake National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the “recreation area”). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated “Ross Lake National Recreation Area” on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

Establishment.

SEC. 202. In order to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Stehekin River and Lake Chelan, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the “recreation area”). The recreation area shall consist of the lands and waters within the area designated “Lake Chelan National Recreation Area” on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

### TITLE III—LAND ACQUISITION

SEC. 301. Within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to in this Act as the “Secretary”) may acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that he may not acquire any such interests within the recreation areas without the consent of the owner, so long as the lands are devoted to uses compatible with the purposes of this Act. Lands

owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation. Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas is hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for administration by him as part of the park and recreation areas. The national forest land within such boundaries is hereby eliminated from the national forests within which it was heretofore located.

SEC. 302. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park and recreation areas and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Washington which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

SEC. 303. Any owner of property acquired by the Secretary which on the date of acquisition is used for agricultural or single-family residential purposes, or for commercial purposes which he finds are compatible with the use and development of the park or the recreation areas, may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property for the same purposes for which it was used on such date, for a period ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever occurs later, or for a fixed term of not to exceed twenty-five years, whichever the owner may elect. Any right so retained may during its existence be transferred or assigned. Any right so retained may be terminated by the Secretary at any time after the date upon which any use of the property occurs which he finds is a use other than one which existed on the date of acquisition. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this section, he shall pay to the owner of the right the fair market value of the portion of said right which remains unexpired on the date of termination.

#### TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The Secretary shall administer the park in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 402. (a) The Secretary shall administer the recreation areas in a manner which in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of such existing uses and developments as will promote or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment. In administering the recreation areas, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of the national park system, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for resource development compatible therewith.

(b) The lands within the recreation areas, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary, under such reasonable regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interest in lands within the rec-



recreation areas in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the recreation areas.

41 Stat. 437;  
60 Stat. 950.  
61 Stat. 913.

(c) All receipts derived from permits and leases issued on lands or interests in lands within the recreation areas under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals within the recreation areas shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

(d) The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the boundaries of the recreation areas in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and of the State of Washington, except that the Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the Department of Game of the State of Washington.

(e) The Secretary shall not permit the construction or use of any road within the park which would provide vehicular access from the North Cross State Highway to the Stehekin Road. Neither shall he permit the construction or use of any permanent road which would provide vehicular access between May Creek and Hozomeen along the east side of Ross Lake.

## TITLE V—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. The distributive shares of the respective counties of receipts from the national forests from which the national park and recreation areas are created, as paid under the provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260), as amended (16 U.S.C. 500), shall not be affected by the elimination of lands from such national forests by the enactment of this Act.

58 Stat. 737,  
64 Stat. 87.

SEC. 502. Where any Federal lands included in the park or recreation areas are legally occupied or utilized on the effective date of this Act for any purpose, pursuant to a contract, lease, permit, or license issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary shall permit the persons holding such privileges to continue in the exercise thereof, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, for the remainder of the term of the contract, lease, permit, or license or for such longer period of time as the Secretary deems appropriate.

SEC. 503. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect adversely or to authorize any Federal agency to take any action that would affect adversely any rights or privileges of the State of Washington in property within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area which is being utilized for the North Cross State Highway.



SEC. 504. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall agree on the designation of areas within the park or recreation areas or within national forests adjacent to the park and recreation areas needed for public use facilities and for administrative purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively. The areas so designated shall be administered in a manner that is mutually agreeable to the two Secretaries, and such public use facilities, including interpretive centers, visitor contact stations, lodges, campsites, and ski lifts, shall be constructed according to a plan agreed upon by the two Secretaries.

SEC. 505. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede, repeal, modify, or impair the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission under the Federal Power Act (41 Stat. 1063), as amended (16 U.S.C. 791a et seq.), in the recreation areas.

49 Stat. 863.  
Appropriation.

SEC. 506. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not more than \$3,500,000 shall be appropriated for the acquisition of lands or interest in lands.

## TITLE VI—WILDERNESS

Pasayten Wil-  
derness.  
Designation.

SEC. 601. (a) In order to further the purposes of the Wilderness Act, there is hereby designated, subject to valid existing rights, the Pasayten Wilderness within and as a part of the Okanogan National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, comprising an area of about five hundred thousand acres lying east of Ross Lake, as generally depicted in the area designated as "Pasayten Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

(b) The previous classification of the North Cascades Primitive Area is hereby abolished.

Glacier Peak  
Wilderness.  
Designation.

SEC. 602. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, an area classified as such more than thirty days before the effective date of the Wilderness Act and being within and a part of the Wenatchee National Forest and the Mount Baker National Forest, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby extended to include portions of the Suiattle River corridor and the White Chuck River corridor on the western side thereof, comprising areas totaling about ten thousand acres, as depicted in the area designated as "Additions to Glacier Peak Wilderness" on the map referred to in section 101 of this Act.

Map and legal  
description,  
filing with  
congressional  
committees.

SEC. 603. (a) As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file a map and legal description of the Pasayten Wilderness and of the Glacier Peak Wilderness, as hereby modified, with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical or typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(b) Upon the filing of the legal descriptions and maps as provided for in subsection (a) of this section the Pasayten Wilderness and the additions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act and thereafter shall be subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 604. Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall review the area within the North Cascades National Park, including the Picket Range area and the Eldorado Peaks area, and shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendation as to the suitability or unsuitability of any area within the park for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such area as a wilderness area shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

Area re-  
view; re-  
port to the  
President.

Approved October 2, 1968.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 1870 accompanying H. R. 8970 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).

SENATE REPORT No. 700 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 113 (1967): Nov. 2, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 114 (1968): Sept. 16, considered and passed House,  
amended, in lieu of H. R. 8970.

Sept. 19, Senate concurred in House amendment.













